ou, it is personal: we our guns are loaded to oing to shell this country

BARGAINS

ole to proclaim that

ERTY & CO.

ce reliable bargain house State!

one exclusively into the

Bargain Business

and are going to knock high prices lower than ever.

\$1. \$1.25 AND \$1.50 Will buy a

Black G. G. Silk

ol us that is selling around town at \$1.15, \$1.40 and \$1.70. Ask us to send out any of the above numbers and test the truthfulness of

What we Claim.

32 and 5 cents for beautiful

3½ TO 5 CTS.

Summer Prints

Big Drives in Hosiery at 10 and 15 cents.

25 cents for ladies full regular Hose, in all colors, worth 40. 50 cents for misses silk and

Lisle Hose, all colors, formerly 75 cents.

50 cents for ladies Lisle Hose, black and colored, form erly 75 cents.

In former days our object has been to keep pace with competition in order that they might feel kindly towards us, but we have

CUTLOOSE

from such draughts, and drove our bargains to the front where we will be found in the future ten per cent under the market.

15 cents for good 10-4

SHEETING.

5 cents for beautiful 4-4 Sea

61 cents for a Sea Island formerly sold by us at 72.

Again we mention our

GINGHAMS,

fearing that you might sleep over your interest. Recollect we have reduced our 81 and io cents

Ginghams to 6 1-4

We also call this tightening the harness on opposition.

Another big lot of those

5 cts Collars

for ladies, formerly sold at 10 and 15 cents.

Call early. You will be furnished with fans in the heat of the day and may ride home on an ice wagon if you choose.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 27 1885.

VOL. XVIII.

THE DEATH WATCH.

SOLDIERS GUARDING THEIR GEN

preparations for the Funeral-The Life and Characof General Grant the Theme for New York Preachers-Description of Dresses to be Worn by the Ladis-Other Notes.

MOUNT McGREGOR, July 26 .- A detail of eight men from U. S. Grant post G. A. R., of Brooklyn, Senior Vice Commander Johnson commanding, arrived at noon and immediately took up their duties as a private body guard, two of them being constantly in attendance out and inside the cottage-reliefs being on duty three hours each. This private body guard will not displace Wheeler post of Saratogs, who first came, and who will remain until removal, patroling the cottage on all sides. The states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and New Mexico, are represented in the persons of the Grand Army veterans new camped on the mountains. A company of infantry from Fort Porter, near Buffalo, under command of Brevet Major Brown, has been ordered here by General Hancock to take a proper part as a guard of honor to the remains of General Grant. They are ordered to report to Colonel Roger Jones, inspector general and acting assistant adjutant general who will arrive at Mt. McGregor tomorrow. Colonel Fred Grant and General Horace Porter started tonight for New York to meet

Forter started tonight for New York to meet Mayor Grace and General Hancock, to arrange the details of the funeral. The plaster cast of General Grant's face, taken half an hour after death, is pronounced to be perfect.

General Grant's old coachman at the white house, who still remains there in the same capacity, has asked the privilege of driving for the general for the last time on earth at the funeral. His request will probably be granted. He is a colored man, named Albert Hawlins.

It is desired that the friends and public It is desired that the friends and public should know that on the morning of Tuesday, nugust 4th, they will be free to view the remains of General Grant in the cottage parlor, where they will lie that day. On that day the principal funeral service will be held at the cottage, when Dr. Newman will deliver a funeral oration and at that time the president and state governors are expected to be present. The interment service in New York will be confined to the Methodist rithal.

Senater Gibbs and Assemblyman Barnum.

Senator Gibbs and Assemblyman Barnum, of this city, telegraphed Senator McCarthy and Speaker Irwin, asking "them to invite the state state and assembly to attend General Grant's

Lenden, July 26.—As a mark of respect for the late General Grant, the military bands through England retrained from playing the usual Sunday selections today, but played dead marches instead.

GRANT'S CHARACTERISTICS.

New York's Preachers on the Dead Gen-New York, July 26.—Many of the churches

New York, July 26.—Many of the churches in this city were draped in mourning at the services today, in memory of General Grant, and several of the preachers took the hero's lie for their texts. At Madison avenue Methodist church Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, who was Dr. J. P. Newman's predecessor, as pastor of the Mctropolitan church in Washingson, where General Grant attended, gave a number of persons reminiscences, which were listened of personal reminiscences, which were listened to esseriy by those present. Dr. Tiffany first met the general at a meeting called in Chicago to raise funds for the purchase of the Orphans' home and was impressed the clear and direct way in which the solage expressed his opinions, "General Grant,"
said the speaker, "had constitutional inability
to appreciate music. He told me once that all
music seemed to affect him as discord would
the skilled ear and he would go a mile out of his way rather than listen to a band. As each stanza of a hymn in church was completed, he said he experienced a feeling of relief that so much of the hymn was disposed of. While at the house of ex-Postmaster General King, on one occasion, Mr. rather than master General King, on one occasion, Mr. King's daughter asked me if General Grant master General Ring, on one occasion, and king's daughter asked me if General Grant ever used an oath. I afterward asked the general the same question and he replied that he could not remember having used profane language at any time in his life. The dead hero was very careful of the rights of his servants. When asked why he did not attend a more fashionable church in a distant part of the city he answered that he never ordered cut his carriage on Sunday, as all his servants should have the same opportunity to go to church as he had." "He made no special religious professions," said the clergyman, "but I felt certain one Sunday afternoon at Marthn's Vineyard, after we had had a long and serious conversation on religion, that General Grant had a personal realization of the truth in Christ Jesus as it is."

Chicaco, July 26.—The burden of nearly, if not quite every pulpit, discourse delivered in Christ personal realizations of the contract of the

if not quite every pulpit, discourse delivered in Chicago today was General Grant, his trumph, his misfortunes, his lingering, pain-

lillness and his death. PHILADELPHIA, July 26 .- At many of the churches here today special services, com-memorative of General Grant, were held. The congregations were rather larger than usual at this season of the year, and the remarks of the ministers on the life and character of the dead general were listened to with interest.

THE MOURNING COSTUMES.

Description of Dresses and Bonnets to be

Worn by the Ladies.

New York, July 26—Early yesterday morning
White, Howard & Co., the dressmakers here,
received a telegram from Saratoga giving orders for dresses and bonnets for Mrs. General orant and the other ladies of the family. All other work was at once put aside and the entire force was put on the order, as the mourning dresses and costumes were wanted immediately.

interforce was put on the order, as the mourning dresses and costumes were wanted immediately.

Mrs. Grant's dress will be of heavy black fenrients cloth. The skirt will be perfectly plain with broad bands of crape around the lettom. The overskirt will be simply draped, high on the left side and bordered with crape, which hang in graceful folds to the bottom on its right side. The bodice will be a postilion leket with a fichu of crape in front, which will finish at the throat with a small crape low. The sleeves will be long and have cult side crape to match the bodice. The bonnet will be a small poke covered with crape, and the veil will be made long and will cover the entire dress. No pains will be spared to make the dress plain and tasteful, for such was corderagiven by Mrs. Grant.

It is fartoris' dress will be of the same material and trimmed with crape. The overalist will be long in front and short at the sides. The skirts will be kilted and the kilting edged with three wide bands of crape. (In the side of the skirt will be two jabots faced with crape, which will run down to the bottom of the overskirt. The bodice will be a Long Quinze jacket, with a fichu of crape very wall at the throat, and fastened at the waist with a belt. Her bonnet will be a plain skirt of Henrietta cloth, with a long overskirt draped in the front and caught up on the right side very high and tastened by loops of crape. On the left side the tunic-like overskirt will be from the waist to the bottom of the dress, and in the back there will be three plain widths with one looping. Her bonnet will

also be a plain, close-fitting one, covered with crape, and rlong, black veil.

Mrs. Jesse Grant's dress will be a short tunic skirt looped up at the sides with bands of crape caught up and forming a pocket on each side of the tunic. The bodice will be trimmed with a collar of crape falling into a simple

crape caught up and forming a pocket on each side of the tunic. The bodice will be trimmed with a collar of crape falling into a simple jabot one half the way down to the waist; with cuffs to match. The bonnet will be plain and close fitting, with a veil.

The dress ordered for Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., will have a plain skirt with long overskirt, divided in the centre in front by a broad band of crape running to the bottom. It will be draped high on the left side and felli oosely at the back in soft folds. The bodice will be made perfectly plain, with high standing collar of crape and cuffs to match. The bonnet and veil will be like that ordered by the others. Lord & Taylor also received a large order for gloves, mourning parasols and jewelry, as well as for children's dresses. One dress, which is intended for Mrs. Jesse Grant's little girl, is a plain kilt skirt of Henrietta cloth, and a Norfolk jacket, with cuffs and collar of crape. These goods also were ordered to be shipped tomorrow afternoon.

GRANT'S SISTER Arrives One Day Too Late to See Her

New York, July 25.—General Grant's sister, Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, accompanied by her husband Dr. M. J. Cramer, recently United States minister resident at Berne, Switzerland, and Jesse Grant, their seventeen-year old son, arrived yesterday on the steamer Wieland, from Hamburg. When the pilot went on board Mrs. Cramer asked: "How is

went on board Mrs. Cramer asked: "How is my brother, General Grant?"

The pilot had been at sea for some days, and answered, "He is quite sick at Mount Mc-Gregor, in this state."

The lady's fears were allayed. But on her srrival at quarantine, Health Officer Smith boarded the vessel, and, in answer to a repetition of the above question, informed Mrs. Cramer as quietly as he could of the death of General Grant the day before. She was one day too late.

Those who were present say the grief of the sister of the great general was intense, and for a time she hid her face on her son's shoulded. and sobbed aloud.

Collector Hedden had given orders that the revenue cutter Washington should take Mrs. Cramer and family on board, and that steamer Cramer and family on board, and that steamer went slongside as soon as the Wieland anchored. When Mrs. Cramer went on board she seized the newspapers with avidity and commenced cutting out those portions which spoke of her brother's sickness and death. With tears pouring down her face she said: "My dear brother was very near to me. I would have given years of my life had I been permitted to have been near him in his last sickness. When I left the country in 1881 the general was in the best of health. I am thankful that I arrived in time to attend his funeral."

Young Jesse Grant Cramer is a bright, intelligent boy, and is remarkable for a strong resemblance to his grandlather. The family were lended at the depot of the Jersey Central railroad, whence they proceeded to Elizabeth. After remaining at that place for a few hours, Mr. and Mrs. Cramer and son started to Mourt McGreece.

started for Mount McGregor.
U.S. Grant, Jr., was at the Union league club last evening. He arrived in the city yesterday morning and started for Mount McGregor late last night.

THE HOT WAVE.

Deaths from Heat to Philadelphia ----PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The great heat was bude more oppressive this morning by the noisture in the air. Twenty-seven cases of prostration by heat are reported by the police and bospital authorities. Nineteen death

and hospital authorities. Nineteen deaths from heat occurred today and yesterday, four-teen of them today. Rain fell in the after-noon, cooling the atmosphere considerably.

New Yonk, July 26.—The oppressive heat continued in this city all day, although the mercury did not reach the top notch. Ninety-four degrees at 3:30 p. m., was the highest point. The air was not so damp as yesterday, yet the heat in its long duration was overyet the heat in its long duration was over-powering in many cases. Twenty-one cases of prestration, including four deaths, were reported. People flew from the city to the senside.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Three fatal cases of sunstroke were reported at police headquarters here today, making a total of seven deaths from sunstroke within the past ten days. Figures of the signal office show that the average temperature in this city during the last ten days was 44.27. This average is in excess of any other city in the United States.

A TERRIBLE CLOUDBURST. Rain Comes Down in the Night, Resulting in Loss of Life.

DENVER, Col., July 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Colorado springs, says one of the most disastrous cloudbursts ever known in this section of the state, struck a point a few miles north of this city at midnight. But for the fact that the storm struck the crest of a hill where the water flowed in opposite directions, the loss of life must have been appalling. Several railroad and wagon bridges in the vicinity were carried away and a large amount of track was swept off. The house of Superintendent of Schools Eaton was swept away and Mrs. Eaton drowned. On the slopes of Shook's run were a number of summer campers. Many of their tents have been seen floating in the stream and as the flood came down in the dead onight, it is feared that many of them have perished. It is reported that one body, that of a Swede woman, was found several miles below the town. Further news from Shook's run is awaited with intense anxiety. the fact that the storm struck the crest of s run is awaited with intense anxiety.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Their Annual Picnic at Chicago-Women in the Parade.

Their Annual Plenic at Categor works in the Parade.

Chicago, July 26.—Socialists and anarchists of the city held the r annual plenic today at Ogden's grove. The affair was conducted under the auspices of the International Working People's association, and its most noticeable feature was the parade to the picnic grounds in which some three thousand persons, representing half dozen different societies, took part. Numerous banners and transperencies were carried, one of the former, large and of flaming red, being borne by the wives of four of the principal local socialistic agitators. On one transperency was the inscription, "We mourn not so much for General Grant as the little child who was starved to death yesterday."

The Indian Alarm, GALVESTON, Texas, July 26.—A special to the News, from San Antonio says: There are no hostile Indians in Texas. The alarm arose from the fact that a band of Seminoles in the employ of the government were seen scouting in the neighborhood of Fort Davis. The Indians are proving valuable aids to the army.

A Printing Office Burned. MITCHELL, Dakota, July 26.—Republican office was burned this morning. The building is a total loss. It was valued at \$5,000 and insured for \$3,500. Some material was saved, but is badly damaged. The printing material was insured for \$4,000 and valued at \$8,000.

Sudden Death of a Priest. BALTIMORE, July 26.—Father Michael J. Brennan, massistant priest at St. Peters' Roman Catholic church, died suddenly this afternoon of spoplexy, superinduced by heat. He said mass twice during the day and officiated at a baptism shortly before his death. MURDER WILL OUT.

ENGLISH POLITICS. Pennsylvania Mystery Explained after BUMITY BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND NATIONALISTS.

The Irish Party Furious Over, Mr. Bright's Speech at the Spancer Banquet-The Czar Anxious to Se-cure a Folid Frontier News From all Parts of the Old World,

London, July 26 .- If the house of lords refuses to adopt the liberal amendment to the medical relief bill, the majority in the house of commons will not allow the bill to drop, but will insist upon the necessity of parliament dealing with the measure as an integral part of electoral reform. The Irish party are furious over Mr. Bright's remarks at the Spencer banquet, denouncing his language a a breach of privilege of the house. Several members of the party propose to demand the speaker's attention to Mr. Bright's speech as a breach of privilege.

This feeling is taken as marking still wider the divergence growing into actual enmity between the liberals and nationalists.

An article in the Moscow Gazette reported to have been inspired by the czar, declares that Russia has reached the furtherest limits to which she desires to go, and that the government considers its venture in central Asia at an end. The Gazette says it fears nothing so much as the condition and growth of an unwieldy territory. The czar is anxious to secure a solid frontier within which progressive works of civilization may be carried on. A commercial commission has been appointed ith Major Bajen, chief of Caucasus customs, in command. The object of the commission is the study of trade movments and means of communication between trans-RUSSIA REACHING ITS LIMIT. commission is the study of trade movements and means of communication between trans-Caspian territory and Afghanistan and Persia.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—Lord Salisbury has renewed the proposal that Russia should withdraw her troops from advanced positions in Zulficar pass in order to avoid a possible conflict with the Afghans. Russia will agree to the proposal on the condition that

ghans be restrained from occupying the po-sitions evacuated by the Russian troops. Such an occupation will be the immediate signal for a Russian advance. Military authority at Odessa is maintained. It is rumored that preparations are being made for an early movement toward the Cas-

the proposal on the condition that the Af-

The Egyptian Loan.

London, July 26.—Final arrangements were made yesterday between the foreign office and Rothschild and Bleichroder, of Berlin, to issue the Egyptian loan. The coupons are payable where the loan is issued at London, Paris and

Madrid, July 26 .- In the whole of Spain on Saturday there were reported 3,350 cases of cholera and 1,115 deaths. The disease is spreading in several provinces.

A STRANGE CARGO. Stenmer With Gypsies, Bears and Mon-

New YORK, July 26.—The steamship Chateau Leoville, of the Bordeaux line, which strived today, had on board fifty-three gypmen and the women and chifuren were allowd to land at Castle Garden. The other men with the bears and monkeys, were compelled to with the bears and monkeys, were compened to remain on the vessel, which is at a Brooklyn dock. One of the men, who was permitted to land, said that his name was Stephen Marincovitch; that he was from Boania; and was accompanied by his wife, two children, his mother, sister, and a servant, two bears and some monkeys. He said he paid 900 francs for his share of the immigration expenses. The destination of the party, he said, was Brazil. The company had made the teur of Europe. They paid the custom house duties on the bears and monkeys, amounting

"They will go to Ward's island to-morrow," said Superintendent Jackson. "The bears are so savage that they attacked passengers and so savage that they attacked passengers and crew and were cruelly treated by the crew. The people will not be permitted to leave the custody of the commissioners of emigration until we are satisfied that they are going to Brazil. Among the children with them are several whom Dr. Schulte and I are satisfied do not belong to them. The poor little things plainly show by their appearance that they are not related to the gypsies, who come from Turkey. The party say they who come from Turkey. The party say they tramped through Europe, begging their way until they reached Bordeaux. There, ac-cording to their story, they had nearly 15,000 francs. The French officials watched them closely, and no steamship would take the risk of bringing them here. Finally they say they got a letter from the American consul at Bordeaux to the agents of the steamer Chateau Lecville, authorizing the transporta-tion of the party to this city. The captain of the ship tells me that he has not seen such a paper, and I doubt it the American consul at Bordeaux would have given such a permit. The steamship companies must be taught bet-ter than to bring to this country such people

The Offer of Cowboys to Russia. Galveston, Tex., July 26.—A special from Dallas to the News says the truth of the associated press cable dispatch, quoting statement from Russian paper, Svet, that a Texas firm had offered to furnish the czar with one hunhad offered to furnish the czar with one hundred cowboys in event of war between England, is now confirmed in this city. Such an offer was made by a Polish Jew now residing in Dallas, who communicated with one of the czar's ministers. The Pole sized up the Texas cowboy far beyond the latter's merits, making him appear to the czar as something like a cross between an alligator and a centaur.

A Postmaster Porforated.

Bowling Green, Mo., July 26.—A difficulty occurred at Louisville, a small town twelve miles south of here, in Lincoln county, this morning, between J. W. Higginbotham, a prominent merchant, and J. Dixon, postmaster, during which the latter was shot twice with s revolver, once in the abdomen and once in the arm. The difficulty grew cut of a business transaction. Dixon is seriously, but it is thought not fatally wounded. A Postmaster Perforated.

Freak of a Crazy Woman, BIRMINGHAM, July 26.—[Special.]—Today during services at the opera house by Baptists a negro woman named Mollie Dayton stepped on the sidewalk right under the windows of on the sidewalk right under the windows of the opers, and begun a harangue, heard four blocks. She cursed everybody and every-thing. Policeman Pickard summoned a by-stander to assist him to make the arrest, and upon taking hold of her she threw them both right and left, striking Pickard three severe blows in the face. When subdued, she was ound to be insene.

A Murderer Lynched, CAIRO, Ill., July 26.—John Mophia, who murdered Daniels at Mound's Junction, last Wednesday, because Daniels had married his daughter, was taken from Mound city jail at two o'clock this morning by a mob and

Died in a Well. URBANA, O., July 26.—Edward Powers, a well digger, was overcome with well damp while at work in the bettom of a 65 foot well on the farm of Edward Jennings today, and died before he could be taken out.

Persagge, Pa., July 26.—Thirty years ago John R. Hicks came from New York and started in business at Shirleysburg, a short distance from here. He married happily and became a leading member of the Baptist church. One day he suddenly disappeared and vas never heard of, though every effort was made on the part of his friends and the anthorities to solve the mystery. Large remeds were offered but to no purpose. Previous to his singular disappearance he was known to have received a large sum of mesery, and his wife and the community in gen ral settled down to the belief that he had leid he country for some unknown reason, as no discovery was ever made that led to the belief that he had committed suicide or been mustered.

belie that he had committed suicide or been numbered.

Now, after a lapse of nearly thirty years, come a remarkable revelation that explains the mystery. Mrs. Mary Beatty, of Vineyard Mills, who lived at Shirleysburg thirty years ego, has confessed that Hicks was murdered in her house. Mrs. Beatty states that on the night of the murder two strangers stopped at her father's house in search of lodging. They purported to be drovers and displayed large rolls of money. Both of the men spoke German fluently and remained at her father's house several days. They succeeded in gaining the complete confidence of John Hicks, and when not scouring the country were constantly in his society.

On the night preceding the disappearance of Hicks, one of the men took his departure. On the following night the other one also left. After a lapse of several days they returned and again took lodging at Mrs. Beatty's house. The flimsy partition between her room and their spartment enabled her to hear almost every word that was said, and before they left finally she discovered that they had murdered Hicks and buried his body in a spot which she designated and where it has been found. She says she refrained from disclosing her secret lest she, too, might be murdered. She is now 72 years old and now that she is rapidly nearing her grave wishes to relieve her, mind.

SERIOUSLY STABBED.

Baker Cut Three Times by an Infariated

Negress.

St. Louis, July 26.—A few minutes after 12 o'clock this morning Lee Patrice, a baker, recently employed at the Commercial restaurant, was stabbed in three places, and probably fatally wounded, by an infuriated negress, whose jealously he had provoked. The woman's name is Hattief Morris, and Patrice had made her acquaintance some two years ago. She lived immediately in the rear of the flour mill on Clark avenue, near seventh street. made her acquaintance some two years ago. She lived immediately in the rear of the flour mill on Clark avenue, near seventh street. Patrice visited her in the dive which she occupled, though repeatedly warned by Officer Carr te keep away from the neighborhood. Two weeks ago he quit work at the Commercial and drew \$60 which was due him, at the same time informing George Collier, the night clerk, that he was going to leave the city on account of a woman. He was a good workman and was requested to stay, but shook his head and said it was impossible. Last night he went into Meyers' saloon, on Seventh street between Clark avenue and Spruce, and sat for some time with Miss Meyer and some other ladies. He left about 12 o'clock and walked north on Seventh street until he reached Clark avenue. He was stopped near the core try by the negress, who salter fiercely dereased the him for alleged infidelity, drew breast rips and plunged in laws the left woman and had the man removed to the dispensary. Dr. Priest there found that the wound in the breast was very serious. The lung was cut in two and the internal hemorrage was copious. The wound in the right shoulder was also a bad one and the gash in the arm was two inches long. Patrice is a Frenchman, thirty-two years of age, and the arm was two inches long. Patrico is a Frenchman, thirty-two years of age, and has no relatives in this city. His wounds were stitched up and he was sent to the hospital in

A Swindling Merchant Tries to Tide Over,

But is Arrested. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26 .- [Special.] -J. C. Glass, a clothing merchant, went to J. C. Kyle late yesterday and obtained from the latter three thousand dollars worth of indorsed notes which he had given him as collateral, saying he wanted them to tide over a tight place for a few days. Kyle let him have the place for a few days. Kyle let him have the notes, and he at once negotiated them. Before suspicion was aroused Glass hired a hack, driving to Irondale, six miles out, and boarded the Georgia Pacific train and skipped. When it was ascertained that Glass had left the city Kyle sued out an attachment, levied on the stock of goods. It was then discovered that Glass had that day sold out the stock to that Glass had that day sold out the stock to Ed Olmstead. Telegrams were sent in every direction for Glass, Mr. Kyle offering a hundred dollars reward. Glass was arrested at 12 o'clock last night in Anniaton, by two Georgia Pacific train men, when about to board the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia train, was brought back to night and lodged in jail. It is now learned that he borrowed seven hundred dollars from Jacobs & Brown, furniture dealers, just before leaving.

SHOCKED HIS HEARERS. A Methodist Minister Advocates Marriages

of Black and White Persons.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 26.—Quite a flurry was created at the battle ground compmeeting yesterday by Rev. W. H. Hickman, a Methodist preacher from South Bend. The reverend gentleman, in an address on the subject, "What Shall We Do with the Negro?" took broad grounds in favor of miseegenation or amalgamation. He denied that colonization was possible, as was also the theory advocated by President Madison of establishing the blacks as a separate nation. Nothing but the intermarriage of the races could solve the problem. As a matter of course, the "brethren and sisteren" who listened to the discourse were horrified, and the feeling is very intense against Brother Hickman for disseminating such heterodox views within the sacred precincts of the camp ground. of Black and White Persons,

A Shocking Tragedy.

Boston, Mass., July 26.—The children of William and Catharine Payton and those of John Hayes and wife have quarreled considerably of late, and this caused bad words between the families. This evening when the men returned from work Haynes, who is a teamster, went to the house of Payton, who is a packer in the employ of Horace Partridge & Co, and the quarrel began afresh. Payton stabbed Hayes six times in the abdomen and once just above the heart. Payton's wife, with a crowbar, gave Hayes three terrible blows on and about the head. One broke his skull and the third one broke his neck. The murderers are under arrest.

The murderers are under arrest.

Shot His Wife In a Saloon.

Tol. Roo, O, July 26.—About six o'clock this evening a shooting affray occurred in Brown's saloon, corner St. Clair and Washington streets, in which Dan Carpenter, a dock laborer, abot his wife, Minnie, indicting a wound in the head which will in all probability prove fatal. Jealousy was the cause. Carpenter avers that he intended to kill his wife and then himself. The latter plan unfortunately failed.

Suicide of a Cigarette Smoker.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—J. F. Henneburger, formerly of Harrisburg. Va., committed
suicide last night with laudanum. He left a
letter saying that whicky and cigarettes were
the cause.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND.

GEORGIANS ENJOYING THE OCEAN

& Slow Train- & Chance For a Fortune-The Post of the Georgia Coast - Celebrating the Passage of Local Option by the House-The Advan-tages of the Island as a Braort.

BUNKLEY, CUMBERLAND ISLAND, Ga., July 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—At fifteen minutes to eight the train stopped in the suburbs of Brunswick, under the "gospeling glooms of the live oaks," sung by Sidney Lanier. The energetic drummers jumped off and began walking towards the city of great

"What on earth are we waiting for," was the inquiry of several passengers, addressed to the loafing train hands who were resting

"Waiting on time," was the reply. It was ever so: the train was due at Brunswick at 8 a. m.and after stopping at one house for buttermilk and another for eggs, it was necessary to wait a quarter of an hour with.

out pretence of reason. The branch road from

Jesup to Brunswick is warranted to ride you

longer for the same amount of money than any ad in the union! Atlanta with her keen instinct for what is both good and cheap, is just beginning to make a "find" of Cumberland island. For

makes "find" of Cumberland island. For the first year since this became a resort, a majority of the visitors have hailed from your city. The ocean for ten dollars a week! This is indeed a land of royal privileges for the common people. Few Georgians are too poor to enjoy, at least for a season, an elegance at your great hotel equal to that of a regal palace; and here the breezes of heaven and the waves of ocean will labor for the delight of the visitor, almost at dead head rates.

delight of the visitor, almost at dead head rates.

ACHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

I rejoice that Atlanta has turned her attention hitherwards. It may result in her enterprise and money taking hold of the splendid possibilities of the island and developing them into the most popular resort south of Cape May. Nature has started the subscription towards this object with all that could be expected of her resources. Spreading tree, with boundless centiquity of shade; mountain heaps, piled up high with glistening sand, "the snow of summer seas;" the widest, longest, firmest, and most gradually sloping beach in the world (as travelled people declare); these represent a large contribution of stock in the enterprise. "The soil needs only to be tickled with a hoe to laugh with a harvest" of fruits and vegetables of every variety. An investment of \$10,000, with judicious advertising, would make this "plant" fairly tropical with coupons and dividends.

THE FORT OF THE GEORGIA COAST.

The steamer Thomas Collyer took our passengers, a mixed crowd of Atlantains and Maconites, down to the island of Cumberland. It is named for an English duke, whose name, Charles Lamb, was accustomed to call Cucumberland. The slleged "coolness" of the steamer ploughed its track along the coast by St. Simon's and Jokyl islands, and we see the 'Marshes of Glynn," which Sidney Lanier has immortalized:"

"Sinuous outward and sinuouriuyard,
"The beaches lineshimmer and "argentical"

"Sinuous outward and sinuous uward, The beaches line-bimmer and "serious warming street." The firm sweet limbs of a gal."

The firm sneet limbs of a sath."

It was the vision of "surrise" over these Georgia waters that inspired his last and finest poem. The father of Lanier's wife lived in Brunswick. He was a frequent visitor there and this accounts for the large presence of it's scenery in his poems. One thing about Lanier's poetry seems to have escaped the critics. He is, specially, the poet of sound. "He could hear the squirrel's heart beat," as George Eliot finely said, "the sounds that lie upon the other side of silence." If to other poets it has been given to ace "the light that never was on land or sea," to him it was given to catch the whispers which no mortal ear but his had heard. This refined sensibility to delicate sound and exrefined sensibility to delicate sound and exquisite interpretation of it are among the greatest charms of his "Hynns of the Marshes." He teaches men to hear with the same sort of revelation as Ruskin teaches them to quisite interpretation of it are ame

THE REST DOCTOR.

The strong ozone of the ocean and the keen embraces of the surf are good prescriptions for all the ills (except lungs far gone into decay) to which the flesh is heir. "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her." In this overworking time every man ought to cling as to a life-preserver, to some out-door passion; hunting, fishing, horseback riding or surf-bathing. The two latter are the dearest foes of doctors and druggists. Alter all, there is not so much difference between them. The good surf-bather leaps on the back of a foaming steed and rides it to the shore. A wise instinct THE BEST DOCTOR. and rides it to the shore. A wise instinct brought the Indians to the coast every spring to get "salted." If we would follow this ex-ample and then avoid the malaria of Septemher among "the blue waves of the mountains litted in the stillness of perpetual mercy," we would not be discussing the question "whether life is worth living."

The best answer, after all to which is, that it depends on the liver. TRETHONIAL.

A TRETHONIAL.

Suppose this grand old hea'er, the ocean, had accured certificates from his grateful patients, after the manner of patent medicine men! What an almanac he could publish!

had secured certificates from his grateful patients, after the manner of patent medicine men! What an almanac he could publish! Out of sheer gratitude and from a sense of duty to my kind (as the set phrase of these testimonials runs)! I feel impelled to give my unsolicited indorsement to this great panacea. "This is to certify that I left home one week ago in a deplorable condition of the nerves. The utmest achievement of my appetite was represented by Sidney Smith's motto for the Edinburg Review: Thui musam medetamur avens."

My muse was cultivated on a very little catmeai. All night long, the day's brain work throbbed through my head so that the intellectual power in words and things was about to go sounding on its dim and perilous way. But yesterday, for example, I ate three fish for breakfast, three for dinner, two and a half for supper and other things in proportion. Had I done this at home, I should have upraised my feet to the daises in twenty-four hours. Last night, I slept twelve hours out of the eleven and did not dream dreams nor see visions. I have been cured of diseases which reverence for my ancestors and consideration for my descendants prevents me from naming. I warrant the ocean to cure everything except hay fever which no man wants to get rid of, because it is a distingnished disease, all which I am ready to verify.

A LOCAL OPTION BONFIEE.

On Monday night, the day the news reached bere of the passage of the local option act by the house, the guests celebrated the event by a bonfire and speech-making in the summer house. It was impossible to feel very dry, surrounded by N ature's great distillery, with the oceans for springs, the atmosphere for pumps, and the clouds for reservoirs. We realized that there would be water enough for all, even when all begin to drink it as a beverage. The speaker declared that the temperance wave had taken Georgis like the Atlantic wave swept over the Cumberland beach; and that its pure forone would blow through legislative and congressional halls until it turned

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

brated the same event by an excursion to

brated the same event by an excursion to Fernandina.

A CENTURY PLANY.
has been in full bloom for a week, at the residence of Mr. Burbanks. From the cluster of heavy cactus leaves, a shoot sprang up about two weeks ago. You could see it grow, if you would stand by it an hour. It towered up to a height of twenty five feet and then a small bud appeared at the end. A scaffold was then built with a fleor just level with the bud with steps leading up. The bud effloreaced. A central stalk rose up ten feet higher and from it branched in every direction large stems at the end of which appeared clusters of small flowers. What can match this for vigor of growth? Equally sudden is the decay. As soon as the stalk reached its maturity, the cactus cluster at the root began to droop and die.

Long years of preparation, sucking up sustenance and strength from the soil and drinking it in from the sun and air, culminate as a supreme effort, which exhausts its life.

You cannot help sympathizing with it. You are reminded of a mother who gives up her life with her first child, when the babe, too, is buried upon the mother's bosom.

SEA BATHING.

The tastes of women for different kinds of

life with her first child, when the babe, too, is buried upon the mother's bosom.

The tastes of women for different kinds of surf vary as much as their fancies for men. Some like the great, hearty, boisterous tellows, rough and eager; some affect the "gentle swells;" others are fond of the shallow ocean suds that dance the german on the level beach—these are Sam Jones "spider legged dudes," weak, ineflectual and frothy, but still "nice." Surf bathing will introduce a crowd to each other with very little formality. Yesterday one of these gentle and portly swells was presented to a lady in the surf. He was in the act of making a bow which Mr. Turveydrop could not have improved, when a breaker came along, seised him, and after literally mopping up the bottom of the ocean with him, deposited him in the lap of an elderly German matron. The bathing suit reduces all humanity to a common level, and prepares everybody for undignified situations.

UKCONSCIOUS CREERRATION.

A queer incident happened to Messrs. W.H. Jones and Mr. Patterson, last night. Mr. Patterson is the regular fisherman, who provides for the table, and as fine a fellow as you ever saw, and Mr. Jones is an amateur, who accompanied him. They fished until about twelve o'clock in the inlet, or river, which separates this part of the island from "Little Cumberland." They then started home and Mr. Jones lay down on his waterproof to sleep, leaving Mr. Patterson to row the boat home. About one o'clock he waked up and looked around upon a wide waste of water and heard the lapping of the ocean waves uncomfortably near. There at the end of the boat sat Mr. Patterson, rowing with measured atroke.

"Are you going back, Patterson?" Mr. Jones

"Are you going back, Patterson?" Mr. Jones

Patterson started from his sleep, nearly Patterson started from his sleep, nearly dropping an oar.

He, too, had taken a nap, and while he had not missed a stroke of the oar, had dritted sround in such a way as to turn the boat, and was speeding it with the precision of a somnambulist out into the Atlantic.

He was now thoroughly waked up, and so remained until he brought his boat in at the landing.

DUNGENESS.

landing.

DUNGENESS.

A ride twenty miles down the smooth, hard beach and a visit to the elegant mansion of Mr. Thomas Carnegie, made a red letter day in our calendar. Dungeness is the center of as much historical interest as any spot in Georgia. It is a common error to suppose that General Nathaniel Greene is buried here; but the sutiquarians who explode the error can cally tall you that nobody knows where the is known that his corpse was placed story after his death in a vault in Savannah; but it was thence removed, on account of the objection of the owners of the vault, who were English women and tories. But, no one knows where the body was interred. Such is fame. The grave of Light Horse Harry Lee, who died at Dungeness on his return from Cohe will observed in the colors.

who died at Dungeness on his return from Cubs, will always give an interest in the place to southerners who love the lineage that culminated in Robert E. Lee.

A \$250,000 HOUSE.

This is the estimate of the cost of the splendid stone dwelling which Mr. Carnegie splendid stone dwelling which Mr. Carnegie has creeted. The figures include the cost of transportation of material, which was in itself a large item. The house has three stories and a tall tower. Fortunately, I had an "open sessme" in the shape of a letter to the courteous Frenchman, Mr. Armor, who is in charge during the absence of the Carnegies, who left for the north in June, and I had with me no "party" except my wife as that our courteous Frenchman, Mr. Armor, who is in charge during the absence of the Carnegies, who left for the north in June, and I had with me no "party" except my wife, so that our crowd was more manageasle than the ordinary lot of tourists. I attribute the privilege of seeing the interior of the mansion chiefly to my wife's good looks, who devoted her loveliest smiles to a conquest of Mr. Armor's good graces, until the permission was accorded, and who rewarded his racommeodation with that plentitude of adjectives, "lovely," "exquisite," "entrancing," "chie" which a woman can heartily bestow on any house which is so far beyond her own ambition as to exclude all thought of envy. The broad porch, with roof of Georgia pine, runs almost around the entire house. The front door is in the rear, so to speak; but while this seems rather unnatural, the door is a "side issue." Nearly every window runs to the floor, each window being a large plate glass and easily adjustible; so that practically there are front doors by the dozen.

The central attraction of the mansion is the grand hall. It extends from front to rear of the house. The front is the wall of the house, the rear is a bey window of stained glass extending nearly two stories high. The stairs lead from the grand hall to the second floor at this erd, and the windows extend from the first landing almost to the top of the second story. This arrangement gives to the hall a sense of smplitude which its mere dimensions would hardly aflord. The parlor is on one side of the hall; the dining room on the other. Neither are very large, indicating that the family lifewas the prominent thought in the designer's mind. The woodwork is exclusively Georgia pine, and holds its own in elegance along with the costlier decorations. There is telephonic communication between all the rooms; hot and cold water throughout the house. The observatory commands a view of the Florida and Georgia cosats.

THE MOST STAIKING TRING

and cold water throughout the Florida and Georgia coasts.

THE NOST STRIKING THING

about the whole establishment, exterior and interior, is the sense of restrained and quiet elegance. There is not one hint that "shows off" meney. The dollars have not been spared, but they are nowhere on exhibition. No very great progress has yet been made in the adornment of the grounds. After Mrs. H. had been shown through the complete home with its endiess vistas of halls and room and its infinity of bath tube and all conveniences, and after she had swung in the hammock under the olivagrove, and dangled for crabs in the boat house, the climax of her delight was topped by the reply of Mr. Armor to her question that there were nine children in the family. She felt that the home and grounds demanded just such appreciation as nine intelligent and healthy children could supply. **PIDDLEMS**

The cynical gentleman declared he could tell the exact length of time a couple had married by their demeanor. "Now." said hs, "the indifference in the attitude of that pair yonder shows that they have been married about five years." He guessed right.

Cumberland island is a part of Camden county, and under prohibition. Not a "boosy" has been seen here this season.

When the sea breeze strikes the harp of clustering branches in the grove around the house, "thou hearest the sound of the Lord in the tops of the mulberry trees."

Ec Takes Up His Residence in a Sewer-Acquaints
Eimself With the Policemen and ButchersLaying Up Provisions in Night Time to
Eatin Daylight-Canine Habits.

MACON, Ga., July 26 .- [Special.] - Late last night, THE CONSTITUTION'S correspondent, while drag-ging his weary way homeward, was startled by the sudden barking of a dog just behim him. An uplifted stick and a sharp, "Begone, sir!" caused the dog to turn about and dart into the mouth of a sewer near the front of Hertz's establishment on Cherry street. In the shadow of the building on Second street, just out of Cherry, two police officers were standing quietly laughing at the cor respondent's fright.

"Hallo," said one of the officers, "you didn't "Hallo, yourself, Officer O'Pry," the correspond ent replied. "You wouldn't have liked the intro duction yourself, if you'd had Shep snarling at

your heels when you were lost in visions of a sol

bed and a sound nap." . "That dog is the greatest curiosity in the city," Officer O'Pry said, in response to an inquiry as to why the animal ran into the sewer. "He's a half shepherd, and that's why we call him Shep. He's a little fellow, with shaggy, brown hair. He's been a distant acquaintance of mine for more than ten months. He's a regular hermit-spends mil his days inside of that sewer."

What?" said the correspondent. "You don't "What?" said the correspondent. "You don't mean to say that the dog lives in the sewer?"

"Yes, sir; that is just what! do mean. He never comes out in the day time. Every man on the force knows Shep, and some of the butchers about the city know him; but nobady else does. He's very careful about the company he keeps. He stesis out of the mouth of the sewer there in front of Heriz's, or out of that one over on the other corner in front of Parmalee's, just about dark every night, and goes roaming about over the city. He's well acquainted with the butchers, He thought you was a butcher, or he never would have followed barking at your heels. He despises policemen."

policemen."
"Why is that?"
"Well, you see, we policemen get lonesome at night, and will catch on to anything that comes along to break the monotony. We've run after Shep, and thrown at him, and yelled at him, until he can't bear the sight of blue cloth and few nights ago I walked

slong to break the monitorly. We've run after shep, and thrown at him, and yelied at him, until he can't bear the sight of blue cloth and brass buttons. A few nights ago I walked into a butcher's shop and found Shep grawing a bone. I slipped up within two feet of him, and was just about to grab him when he saw me and jumped behind the counter. As soon as good chance presented itself he darted rut and made tracks for his home in the sewer. No, sir; he's got no love for a policeman."

"How does he get along with the butchers?"

"He's m love with every butcher in the city. You see, it's in the butcher shops at night and early in the morning that he gets his food. I've seen him many a time in a butcher's shop, standing on his hind feet with his fore feet on top of the counter, waiting for a piece of meat or a bone The butchers all treat him kindly, and Shep is almost as fend of them as he is of the meat they give him."

Do you know anything else about Shep's Not a great deal. He's got plenty of scase. I've seen him go into a butcher shop and get a bone and carry it into his sewer and then come out and get another. He was laying up provisions for the day time, I suppose." "Does he associate with other dogs?"

"Does he associate with other dogs?"
"No, sir; if he meets a stray dog on the streets, e drops his tail and runs back into his sewer. I on't believe he has any love for any living creature except a butcher."
"At what time does he enter the sewer in the

moning?"
"About deylight. He goes in sometimes at Hertz's corner and sometimes at Parmaise's. Just before he darts in, he looks all around and barks a time or two, and then under he goes for the Having heard the interesting story of the dog hermit, the correspondent said good night to the efficers, and again took up the line of march hemewards, hoping that Shep would never fall into the clutches of the dog catcher.

COLUMBUS YESTERDAY.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 26 .- | Special.]- There were no services at the First Baptist church today. Rev. A. B. Campbell preached at Bethel church today, a general meeting being in session there. A large crowd went up the Columbus and Rome read today.

Harris county. Crops are looking well. Mr. Gus Green, of Opeliks, over eighty years of see, died the 24th inst.

Eight converts of the Hardshell Baptist church (colored) in this city, will be baptized in the river

Closing Exercises of Spaiding Seminary, ercises of the Spalding seminary closed the past week, and were very interesting indeed. On Sunday Rev. R. H. Harris, of LaGrange, preached the commencement sermon, taking for his text, "There is on ething needful," and he handled the same in such a manner there was a general desire to hear the gifted divine a second time, which was granted by his preaching again at night to a large audience which could not fail to appreciate the effort. The literary address was made by Clem R. Steed, of Macon, whose theme was the "Spirit of the age." The young orator had a packed house, and all who heard it went away much delighted with both the speech and its gitted author.
The school at our surburban village in the hands of Professor H. C. Jones, ably assisted by Mrs. S. E. Veal, is in a most flourishing condition. day Rev. R. H. Harris, of LaGrange, preached the

fon.

Professor Jones is a first honor graduate from
Mercer university of the class of last year, and inLands to make teaching a specialty. He was re-

Mercer university of the class of last year, and tends to make teaching a specialty. He was rejected unanimously, and opens his school on the first Monday in September next
Grops of all kinds in this section are splendid, and our farmers are happy. Haralson Superior Court.

BUCHANAN, July 26 .- [Special.]-The superior court adjourned Friday, after going through the docket as far as possible. Quite a large number of cases could not be tried on account of the sickness of attorneys.

Frank Boyd was sent to the chaingang for six months and six months in the county jall if costs of suit are not paid. Charge, their of watch. Oliver Louston, hog stealing, five months in the chaingang and costs of suit. John Johnson colored, stealing a suit of clothing, five months in the chaingang and costs of suit, three months additional if costs are not paid.

A Visit to Buena Vista

ELLANILLE, July 26 .- [Special.] - The following party accompanied the stockholders to Buena Vista lest Wednesday: Mrs. A. M. McGutre, Misses Susie Berry, Lizzie Steele, Lula Murphy, Messrs. C. R. McCrory, J. R. Williams, B. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. C. B. Hudson, Mrs. P. H. Livingston, Morgan McMiches Byena Vista is noted for its hospitality, and fully sustained its reputation on this occasion.

Crops in Schley. ELLAVILLE, Ga., July 26.-[Special.]-A fine rain fell bere yesterday and crops are very promising upland, that will yield thirty bushes per acre The land was cleared about twenty five years ago. C. L. Peacock has an acre in corn that will make seventy-five bushels. R. A. Wiggins has thirty

scres that will make fifty bushels per acre. Cot-ton is also booming. DALTON DOTS.

The Wenther-Crops Suffering for Rain-Other Items, DALTON, July 26.-[Special]-The signal service reports of Dalton, as quoted in THE CONSTITUTION grearily misrepresent the thermometer of this region. The weather is perhaps as hot bere as in highest point reached in this city during the

This section of country, is greatly needing rain in most localities. The crops are still looking fine-ly; and an opportunity has been silorded to an-nihilate grass, but the rains are local and spotted. Another week of such dry hot weather will bring damage. Such crops have never been made

OUR FARMERS.

The Condition of the Crops Throughout

Georgia. From the Americus, Ga., Record. Mr. W. M. McGarrah had on exhibitson Saturday a fine sample of early peanuts, from h's farm near the city. They are of the early Sparaish variety, and besides being early are exceedingly proific. The plant grows upright, and it hilled will bear all along the bunches. The re was a good number of fine peanuts on the sample we saw, fully matured at this early date.

HIDDEN IN THE CCAN. From the Reidsville, Ga., Entraprise.

Mr. J. J. Easterling, of this place, after hearing of Mr. Moore's corn yarn, 'xclaimed: "Why that is nothing. I went down to my field one day last week where my plows are running, and after groping my way, in a most total darkness for some time, I found tay boss plowman driving ahead without his hat, and almost in a perfectly nude state, and he said that not one ray of sunlight had be seen since entering the field that day."

McDuffieland Columbia counties are vieing with each other this season in the production of fine crops and vegetables. For instance: On the 3d of July Mr. Robert Hays, of this vicinity, brought to this office samples of his sweet potatoes, the largest of which measured eight inches in circumference; and, on the 4th, Mr. W. A. Reid, of Columbia county astonished us with a purple top spring turnip, which measured 26 inches one way and 24 inches the other, and weighed 6½ pounds. The oldest inhabitant has never seen such a turnip and such potatoes as early as the 4th of July. At our especial solicitation Mr. Reid promised to deliver the big turnip to our old intend Brad Ivey, for culinary purposes, and now we sre expecting every day for George Gray to announce either a dead sheriff or a fearful tornado in Columbia county. AGRICULTURAL CONTESTS.

From the Warrenton, Ga., Clipper. Mr. John S. Johnson was in town on Monday Mr. John S. Johnson was in town on Monday and informed us that he had gone regularly into dairy arming. He showed us the pedigree of Sir Alfred the Great, whose herd register is No. 12 276, bought by him some time since from the Beulah herd farm. His sire is Sir Alfred of Darlington, 2,451 one of the most celebrated animais in the United States, and his dam is Bessie the Third, 7,964. The sncestors of Sir Alfred the Great on both si'cs represent the finest Jersey blood and command fabulous prices, Mr. Johnson is now negotiating for a registered heifer. He states that it is his intention to make a specialty of thoroughbred cattle, and expresses himself highly plessed with the financial success of his enterprise so far. Others of our citizens would do well to follow the example of Mr. Johnson.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS PEDIGREE.

THE VALUE OF BERMUDA. From the Fairburn, Ga., News, The threshers are very busy. Wheat ou red land The threshers are very busy. Wheat on red land very good. Mr. H. C. Fisher made twenty bushels per acre without cotton seed or fertilizers of any description. It grew on land that forty years ago was not worth more than three dollars per acre. About that time bermuda grass made its appearance on the place. It has made his lands all rich. I hnow where of I speak, for I have known the place for more than forty years. Mr., Fisher is a progressive farmer. He has moved his rocks and sumps. cuts all his grain with a reaper, and grass with a mower. He has the finest bermuda pastures in the county. Could we not all stock our lands with Bermuda? It would be impossible then for it to wash away, but would grow richer every year.

THE SEASON LIKE THAT OF '64. From the Calhoun, Ga., Times. Judge J.M. Harlan was in town last, Monday, and Juege J.M. Harlan was in town last, Monday, and in speaking of the crops said that he had been farming since 1849, and in all that time had never lost so much time with his plows as he has the present spring. Since the 18th of May, when the rains began, he has lost twenty days with six mules, which amounts toone hundred and twenty day's work, and looking at Jit in this way it is quite a serious loss. He says that the summer of 18c4 was something like the present one, that the recountry, leaving them without work, and the rains made pretty fair crops by the time they icturned. He says that it he rains cose no withsthere will be more corn made than there was last here will be more corn made than there was last year, as the crop is farther advanced

LECONTE AND HYBRID. From the Bainbridge, Ga., Democrat. Mr. H. C. Curry has about twenty acres set in two to four-year-old Leconte and Keifer Hybrid pear trees on his farm one mile southeast of the city, and at this season they are as lovely a sight as one cares to see. The older trees are bearing this year, and in a year or two more will be a veritable gold mine to their clever and enterprising owners. The land on which the season to be feed cost Mr. Chrone Leconte pear, every acre atworth more than \$100 the first year after planting. Mr. C. purposes setting seventy-five acres more in pears on this tract the coming winter. Mr. Horace Curry, a prother of Mr. H. C. Curry, also has thirty acres in Lecontes, near Fowlestown, as fire as the orebard noted above. There's a fortune for those two gentlemen at an early day in these orchards.

A TYPICAL PULASH FARMER. Mr. H. C Curry has about twenty acres set in

A TYPICAL PULASKI FARMER.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., News. One of Pulaski's largest, most thoroughgoing and successful planters is Hon. S. W. Brown, who lives nine miles west of Hawkinsville and near the dividing line between Pulaski and Houston. On Friday, July 3d, we rode over his splendid farm and those of his nearest neighbors, Captain J. A. Coffee and Mr. R. P. Taylor. Mr. Brown's farm this year embraces 175 acres of corn, 225 acres of cotton, 33 acres of ground peas, cane, potato patches, etc., all of which has been thoroughly cultivated with ten plows. He has a twenty acre patch of ground peas of the Spanish variety that is far ahead of anything we ever saw in the way of a "goober patch." His cotton crop is splendid throughout, and from his "intensive" patch of twenty acres he will get twenty bales, if the seasons continue propitious. He makes as much cotton to the plow as any farmer in Georgia, and always makes a bountiful supply of corn, oats, peas, potatoes, etc. His farm is made as near self sustaining as is possible in this section of country. He has a lovely home and is surrounded by everything cellulated to make a men beauty and con-One of Pulaski's largest, most the etc. His farm is made as hear sets sussaining as is possible in this section of country. He has a lovely home and is surrounded by everything calculated to make a man happy and contented. Some of the lands now cultivated by Mr. Brown were under cultivation during his boyhood days (he is now a grandpa) and these same lands now produce fine crops, making at least 1.20 pounds of seed cotton per acra. Under the mspagement of a skillful and systematic farmer the lands in this portion of Georgia never become exhausted, but they are improved from year to year.

exhansted, but they are improved home year.

While surveying Mr. Brown's surroundings, our steption was called to his fine cows, and we must say that we never saw finer-milkers, and the butter made from the milk of these cows is as pretty as any we ever-saw from any country.

Mr. Stephen Brown, the efficient superintendent of the farm, was off on a counting expedition to Dooly, and we were deprived of the pleasure of his empsny while inspecting the crops Stephen is a good farmer and knows how to manage the labor successfully. He is worthy of a good wife.

A Sick Postmaster.

Carnesville, Ga., July 26.- | Special.]-Mr. T. J. Blackwell, the railroad agent and postmaster at Lavonia, is at Franklin Springs, and is said to be in a very precarious condition, his disease being consumption. It is thought that he will not live but a short while without relief.

SOENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

Hew Americans Should Pronounce When In the Company of Englishmen. rom the Chicago Times.

Americans who have discovered, greatly to their surprise, that Pall Mall is pronounced pell mell, should obtain a hint as to the habits of the Englishmen in pronouncing words. A yankee when he meets a word in use in England should spell it out refully, and then pronounce it as spelled, and then he will be at least prepared to say that this them he will be at least prepared to say that this prenunciation is not that in use among the English. Whenever he reaches the conclusion that a word should be pronounced in a certain way, he sen make up his mind that he at least knows how it is pronounced in the old country. He meets the word clerk in an English newspaper or book, and finds by careful application of orthographic rules that it spells clerk; and that should at once satisfy him that clerk is not what it spells in English. Over there cherk spells clark. Should he meet the word vase in an English publication, and conclude that it spells vase—the a being like a in the alphabet, and the a like the sin case, he will have discovered that if is pronounced some other way in English. Over there vase is vawe. Let not the vankee who reads the word horse flatter himself that in one case at least he has "yot ou" the proper promunciation; what he would call a horse, an Englishman designates as an "awse." What the unsophisticated Occidental pilgrim would pronounce as Bouverie, he finds in time to be Boobey. The traveler hears a man say isoo, and is astonished to accertain that issoo in American is issue; he hears another say tray, and is in due season astonished to accertain that issoo in American is issue; he hears another say tray, and is in due season astonished to accertain that issoo in American is issue; he hears another say tray, and is in due season is to the tray lead of the twery English reason that it spells something else; and it is for the same precise reason that Derby is Darby. Cockbarn is Coburn, Beauchamp is Beechem, Colqaboua is Calhoun, and so on through the entire vocabulary. conunciation is not that in use among the lary.

The nearest appreximation which a foreigner ran get to the English way of pronouncing a word is to find out exactly what a word spells, and then prenounce it some other way.

GEORGIA NEWS.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY IN THE STATE.

uielde of Arch S'arnes in Dawson County-A Holi ness Meeting in Warrenton-The North Geor-gia Baptist Association-Burglary in Bl-laville-Other News of Interest.

DAHLONEGA, July 26 .- [Special.] Arch Starnes of Dawson county, suicided yesterday near Daw-sonville by shooting himself through the brain with an old fint and steel rifle. He secured the gun in a bench screw in his work shop, pulled the trigger by means of a string. Domestic troubles

The North Georgia Baptist Association CARNESVILLE, Ga., July 26 .- [Special.]-The North Georgia Missionary Baptist association is now in session at Nails Creek church eleven miles rom here. The attendance of ministers and dele gates is very large and the session promises to be very interesting one. This place was visited by a fine shower yester-

lay evening, and crops are considerably im-

Burglary in Eliaville. FLLAVILLE, Ga.. July 26, -[Special.]-The store house of Dixon Bros. was burglarized last night. The thief or thieves effected an entrance by breaking down a window shutter. The drawers were broken open and about sixty five-cents was stellen. No goods were taken except some tobacco. It is the wrong time of the year to get money out of a

tore or elsewhere in this section On Trial for Rape, CARNESVILLE, Ga., July 26. -[Special.]-Jim Walters, colored, was put on a preliminary trial here oday, charged with an assault with an attempt to commit a rape on the person of Levie Grant, col-fred. He was held for his appearance at the next term of the superior court. His bond was fixed at two hundred dollars, which he failed to give and went to jail.

The Lone Prisoner. SYLVANIA, Ga , July 26:-[Special.]-Tom Grant, in elderly gentleman of dusky hue, was brought fn to town yesterday and lodged in jail by Constable W. L. Mock. He is charged with assault and battery on a negro woman who used to be his wife in years gone by. Tom was in prison here about ten years ego. He will have a lonely time, there being no other prisoners in jail.

Craz-d by Fever, SAVANNAH, Ga , July 26 .- [Special.] -A private telegram received here states that Mrs. T. C. Leuize, who mysteriously disappeared from her home and went to New York, arrived there and was taken in charge by her uncle, was seriously afflicted with brain fever and was not responsible for her action. Shais now at Syfacuse, and members of the family have gone to join her.

A strong effort is being made to effect the removal of Wilson, postmaster; Darnell, United States attorney; and E. C. Wade, United States maishal. Savannah is becoming restive at theh partisans being retained in office.

THE SECOND BLESSING.

Holiness Meeting at Warrenton-Mr. Jarnell's Views.

WARRENTON, Ga, July 26,-Editors Constitu-tion: The "Second Blessing Holiness People" have just closed a very profitable meeting at this place. The views of Messrs. Glenn, Boring, Parks and Dillard, as published by you, were reviewed by able minds, most prominent of which was Rev. A. Jarnell, president of the association. He branded the statement made by the eminent divines of your city regarding John Wesley's view vines of your city legarding John Wesley's views on this question as a faisehood, and stated that the article contained "forty other faisehoods." On the following day he preached a powerful sermon, setting forth what the members of the association did not believe, and what they did believe. He proved most conclusively that they were the "Methodist of the Methodist," believed nothing else but Methodism, as found in the Methodist discipline and hymn book, and exhorted the membership to live and die in that blessed faith and belief.

OLD HAMILTON The Last Gnn of the Seminole War and the Horrors of the Day. From the Jaszer, Ga., Times.

It was in June, 1842 that a party of hunters made an agreement to meet at a bend in Gum swamp, near or in the neighborhood where Clifton is to be seen marked on our maps, in the northern part of Madison county, near the Georgia line. The bend was in the shape of a horse shoe, and known of all the neighbors as a famous place for game. They were to meet at this bend, and the first to get there were to wait for those who were behind time. It proved to be a very windy day, and those who reached the rendezvous first were blowing their horns in order to let those coming know they were at the place. and to hurry up. There were three of them; one was named Sandrich, another was named Sessions and the other

name is forgotten.

These men had no thought of Indians, nor did they contemplate for one moment the danger that was lurking near them. A band of Indians was concealed in the palmetto within fifty feet of them, and opened a deadly free upon them. All three were killed instantly. The work of butcher and mutilation commencdat once. Two of them were quartered and hanged upon trees, legs in one place, arms and heads and trunks in another. The third was horribly mutilated and left on the ground. Two others kept the appointment and rode into the bend wholly unprepared for the trial that awaited them. The wind had prevented them from hearing the guns, and the first intimation they had of danger was the sharp, ringing creek at the Indian richer one of their ringing crack of the Indian rifles; one of these was killed instantly—shot through the brain. The other, named McMullen, was mounted on a very fleet mare that became frightened, and prevented his using his gun, by whirling short round and running back the trail she came. McMullen saw and Indian warrior, fleet of

oot, attempting with all his power and speed to cut him off, and he allowed his mare to go at her best. He saw if he beat the Indian it would be a close shave. Both did their best, and the Indian was beaten in the race, though he was near enough to touch the animal asshe passed by him. McMullen was then going from the Indian at headlong speed, but those who are experienced in the use of the rifle know that a shot going from you is the same, or better, than a standing shot. McMullen looked back and saw the Indian in the act of shooting at him; he threw himself forward on his mares' neck, crouched as low as he could. The Indian fired, but the mare kept right on intil she came to a low fence that surrounded small plot of ground; over this she bounded

and fell dead.

McMullen tried to get on his feet but could not rise; he was beyond the line of vision of the Indian, and crawled out, over the fence down into the swamp and concealed himself. The mare was shot through the heart and McMullen was struck in the back just below the shoulder hisde, and the hell rened formal.

Mullen was struck in the back just below the shoulder blade, and the ball ranged forward and lodged under the skin, near the line of hair, behind the eer.

After they had mutilated and mangled the bodies of the dead, the Indians moved off north, in the direction of the Georgia line. It was not many hours before the whites were in pursuit under the command of Colonel William I. not many nours before the whites were in pur-suit under the command of Colonel William I. Bailey, with Lewis Norton trailing. In the evening of the next day they overtook the In-dians beyond the state line, in a hammock, with an open pond in front of them. As the whites entered the edge of the pond on the trail they were fired upon, and a Mr. Black-burn was killed off his horse. Colonel Bailey shot one of the savages, and Lewis Norton shot two of them. They did not know wheth-er they killed either of them or not, but Nor-

er they killed either of them or not, but Norton esys one of his made a very polite bow when his gun fired.

The whites had to withdraw from the fight as the savages had too much advantage, and take up their dead comrade. They were in hot pursuit again next day. The Indians found a family living in the vicinity and raided them, killing some and burning the place. The whites trailed them in all their windings to this place, and found when they lest each one took a separate cotton row down through the field to the swamp, and that there were twenty-three warriors. Having loaded themselves pretty heavily with plundar taken from the murdered family the savages turned south.

ROME IN 1539.

When First the Swarthy Spaniard and the Noble Sayage Met in Friendly Converse. From the Rome, Ga., Bulletin.

Three hundred and fifty years ago, on a June afternoon, there appeared marching down the left bank of the Oostanaula a band of Spanjards, attired in the glittering array of the sixteenth century. Hernando DeSoto, the hero of the battle of Cuizco, who had amassed fortune equal to \$500,000, in the conquest of Peru, and had been received with distinguished favor by Charles V., the greatest monarch of the age, now bore from that potentate a commission to conquor Florida, which at that time included a vast territory stretching away from the gulf of Mexico northwestwardly towards unknown regions. He fitted out the expedition at great personal cost. Among his party were men of the best blood of Spain. Nobles and gentlemen contended for the privilege of joining his standard; setting sail with an ample armament, he landed at the bay of Espiritu Santo, now Tampa bay in Florida, with 620 chosen men-a band as gallant and weel appointed, as eager in purpose and audacious in hope, as ever trod the shores of the new world. The clangor of trumpets, the neighing of horses, the flutter of pen nants the glitter of helmet and lance startled the ancient forests with unwonted greeting."
This was the strange cavalcade which, with the priests, its literate, its 200 horse and 400 foot coldiers now approached Chisha, an In-dien town located on the ground where Rome now stands. The golden rays falling on their polished armor caused it to shine like fire, and the astonished Indians awed by the sight, were easily made to believe that DeSoto was a child of the sun.

Here between the Etowah and the Oostaneula he remained for thirty days, a sort of demigod among them. During this time the Adelantado was a guest of the cacique and with his men partook of hospitality of the generous Cherokees. Twenty barbacoas of corn were allotted to the Spaniards, besides an abundance of roasting ears just then coming in—ears roasted in the shuck and retaining that delicate, matchless flavor of which any other style of cookery does out rob them. This was a happy time with the Indians.

Joyously they celebrated the recurrence of the senson when their favorite grain came to its milk and honey stage. The drudgery or cultivation over, they bedecked themselves for the dance and entered into its wild gaiety with that effervescence of animal spirits which is everywhere called forth by the first fruits of plentiful harvest. They were contentedly en-oying the bounties of the field, of the forest, and of the stream—corn, mulbern es, wild and of the stream-corn, mulberri es, wild honey, game, fish and a kind of bivalve which was then abundant in these rivers. Raptur-ously they listened to the rustling of the sum-mer breeze among the corn tassels and watched with admiration as the sun painted the silks, day by day a deeper purple. The scenery which everywhere around them rose gradually from picturesque to grand, was not lost on these simple children of nature: With ears trained to nature's music they eagerly drank it in, Now the crashing symph a thunderstorm stirred their souls and now the soughing of the wind in the pine tops moved upon their senses with Æolian plaintiveness—as if the great spirit would first bumiliate by the terrors of his power and

then draw them with chords of love. At such a time the white man and the savage met, and for the short space of one month dwelt together in mutual friendship and esteem. It was a delightful season of res for the Spaniard who had toiled through the gloomy forests and lonely pine barrens of Florida and Georgia. Charmed by the scenery and by the candor and noble bearing of a race of Indians, on whom the surroundings of this enchanted spet seemed to have made their impress, the wanderers seemed for a time to forest their greed of gold. It was not large boxpassing. Some Indians had been fishing in the night and brought back in their cances quantities of muscles which they roasted in the re and ate with great relish. The Spaniards seing invited to the feast discovered in the shells a number of pearls which had been dis-colored by the fire. Seeing their great interest in these discolored pearls, the Indians brought cut a necklace made of some which retained their original color and lustre, and presented it to one of the cavaliers.

About this time DeSoto sent two of his men

to the north in search of gold. After ten days absence they reported having passed through a beautiful country and having found an abundance of copper and a buffelo hide dressed with the hair on and an inch thick.

About the first of July DeSoto resolved to re-sume his march, and demanded of the chief a number of Indian women for slaves. The chief said he would confer with his people and answer in the morning. During the night the Indians fled with their wives and children. DeSoto pursued next day, destroying the crops of maize as he went, and found the fugitives of maize as he went, and found the fugitives who had taken refuge on an island. He sent messengers to them and offered to compromise by taking some of their young men as burden bearers. To this than convenience. besrers. To this they consented and returned. After this DeSoto took up his line of march down the Coosa and soon passed out of Georgia never to return. Thus the hospitality of the Cherokees was rewarded with wanton cruelty. and the simple generosity of a noble and in-genuous race toward the pale face whom they regarded as a superior being, was met by a rapacious treatment which replaced sentiments of friendship and admiration almost amount-ing to veneration, with feelings of fear and haired. Three hundred and fifty years ago the ground whereon stands this busy city, with its population of restless, toiling, ambitious Caucasians and Africans—Anglo-Saxons, Rebrew, Celts, Teutons, Italians and negroesthis ground now covered with houses of wood, brick and stone was the site of an Indian vil-lege—Chisha—with its cluster of wigwams or thatched huts. These hills and valleys were their loved bunting grounds, and on these river bottoms they cultivated their patches of corn. Three centuries and they are gone. Firty years ago we drove away the last descendants of those hostile people who met Descendants of the same of our sister town; the Indian will live in romanee, in literature, and in the cuphonic names of the Etowah, the Oostanauls, the Cooss, and the garden spot of the state—Cherokee, Georgie. state-Cherokee, Georgia.



The Testimony Accumulates OF THE EFFICIENCY OF SWIFT'S

Blood Poison of Every Grade Bradiested from th System-The Story of a Delighted Mother-Mr. Morse on Lead Poison.

A Delighted Mother.

Gentlemen-Feeling that to your preparation S. S. S., I am indebted for the life of my little daughter, I take pleasure in submitting the following statement, which I feel is due to the pub lic for the benefit of suffering humanity.

In the year 1883 my daughter was poisoned by what is known as "poison oak," and in a very short time she was completely covered with sores. The pain was intense, and her arms, legs and face were the exact fac-simile of the bark of a tree She was incapable of using her limbs. I immedi. ately called in a number of the medical profession, who said it was the worst case that he had ever seen, and no one who saw her thought that she could possibly recover. Only a mother can appreciate my feelings, as I gazed upon my child in this condition. In this frame of mind I saw the advertisement of Swift's Speciac in the Charleston News and Courier, and immediately commenced to give her this medicine. The first bottle showed such a masked improvement that I continued it, and before the third bottle had been used, she had entirely recovered.

I would have given the above statement sooner but every one who knew anything about the "poison oak" stated that they never knew a case cured, that did not break out every succeeding spring. For my own satisfaction I waited, and can row safely assert that it was a complete cure, es it has not made its appearance since in the slightest manner, I cannot be thankful enough that I saw the advertisement and procured the MRS. JOHN BUGHEIMER, medicine. Charleston, S. C. July 20, 1885.

Murcury. When a young man of 25 years I took mercury pills and was exposed to the weather, being a railroad man. The result was salivation and the poisoning of my whole system with mercury. I suffered untold misery for years. Some few weeks ago 1 broke the skin on my right leg, and the polson in my blood produced an ulcer, from which I suffered so much pain that amputation was necessary, but instead of baying the operation performed, I commenced taking S. S. S. The ulcer has entirely disappeared, and no symptoms of blood poison left. I sm in better health than I have been for years, and I have no hesitancy in saying it is the best blood purifier in the world. I know whereof I speak, as I have given many of them a fair trial, I honestly believe that S. S. S. has added ten years T. H. MORGAN, to my life. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Having Tried, I am Satisfied,

In 1880, I received a very painful wound on my left foot, crushing it, and breaking some of the small bones. It was a long time in healing up and brought on chronic sore leg. The usual remedies were used, but the ulcers did not heal, and from this, my whole blood became poisoned. After exhausting the old remedies, and after having declined in weight from 195 nounds to 7 pounds, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. At that time I was one of the most pitiable look ing objects ever seen in Hawkinsville, and everybody who knew me thought I would be a dead man in a very short time. Contrary to all expectation. I noticed before I had finished the third bottle that the sore on my leg had commenced to heal. I took a wine glassfull three times a day, from the first. I regained my strength and flesh and at the end of five months there was not a sign of the disease left, the sore nicely healed. From that day to this I have been as well and sound as any man in Hawkinsville. S. S. S. is the finest tonic as well as the best blood purifier in the world. E. K. RAGIN,

Hawkinsville, Ga., July 22d, 1885.

Lead Petsoning.

Mr. Zenus Morse, Constitution street, Mobile, Ala., under date July 17th, says:

"For eight year I have suffered from lead poison At times I have been unable to walk, and it was a common occurrence to have my lower limbs black and blue from bruises received from falls, when my legs would give way under me.

On the 10th of last April I commenced using Swift's Specific. The first effect was on my kid neys. I also noted an increase of appetite and better digestion, and more quiet and peaceful sleep at night. The irritability which continued to annoy me during the day also disappeared.

At the end of the third bottle my improvement in color, weight, and in walking has been marvelous, so marked that acquaintances have stopped me and congratulated me upon my recovery. I confess that I was proud when I crossed the room on my tip toes-something I had not done for Years.

One year ago I returned from Hot Springs, but I feel better now after taking sixteen bottles of S. S. S. than I did after six weeks' trial of hot water treatment. S. S. S. has done me more good than any medicine that I have ever taken, and I am honest in my opinion that it will cure lead poison and incipient locometer atoxia.;

Caution to Consumers

Swift's Specific, like every other good remedy, is imitated and counterfeited to a large extent These imitations, substitutes, etc., are gotten up not to sell on merit of their own, but on the repu tation of our article. Of course all that these imi tators get is simply stolen from us. But the public who buys them is the greatest sufferer. Since our Specific has gotten to be so staple, the

price has been out in some instances between druggists, and some dealers have been known to say they did not wish to sell it, because they could make money on some potash and mercury imita tion. This may be very well for the druggist, but is very hard on the sick man. We advise consumers, therefore, to be careful to

post d on by dealers who make an extra nickel at the expense of your health. Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Dis THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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TALMAGE'S SERMON

SEFMUN PREACHEDIN BROOKLY

Upon the Subject—"The Insignificant Bacomas have to the Subject of University of University of University Friendship —F emale Industry.

Sermen by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. Subject: "The insignificant becomes mome

Text: Ruth, 11, 3. "And she went an came and gleaned in the field after the rea ers, and her hap was to light on the part the field belonging unto Boaz, who was of the kindred of Elimelech." The time that Ruth and Naomi arrive

Betblehem is harvest time. It was the cu tom when a sheaf fell from a load in the ha west field for the reapers to refuse to gather up; that was left for the poor who might has pen to come along that way. If there were handfuls of grain scattered across the fiel after the main harvest had been reaped, stead of raking it as farmers do, it was, by the custom of the land, left in its place, so th poor coming along that we ht glean it and get the bread. But you say "what is the use of a these barvest fields to Ruth and Naomi? No omi is too old and feeble to go out and toil i the sun; and can you expect that Ruth, th young and the beautiful, should tan her cheek and blister her hands in the harvest field? and blister her band and he goes out to see the respers gather in the grain. Coming there right behind the swarthy, sun browned resp ers, he beholds a beautiful woman gleaning-a weman more fit to bend to a harp or sit upo a throne than stoop among the sheaves, that was an eventful day. It was love at sight. Bosz forms an attachment for the sight. Bosz forms an attachment for the wo-menly gleaner—an attachment full of undy-ing interest to the churches of God in all sges, while Ruth with an aphah or nearly a bushel of barley goes home to Naomi to tell her the successes and advantures of the day. That Ruth, who left her native land of Moab in darkness and traveled through as undying affection for her mother-in-law, is in the harvest field of Boaz, is affianced to one o the bert families in Judah, and becomes in

the beet families in Judah, and becomes in after time the ancestress of Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory! Out of so dark a night did there ever dawn so bright a morning?

I learn in the first place from this subject how trouble develops character. It was bereavement, poverty and exile that developed, illustrated and announced to all ages the sublimity of Ruth's character. That is a very unfortunate man who has no trouble. It was sorrow that made John Bunyan the better dreamer and Dr. Young the better poet and O'Connell the better orator and Bishop Hall the better peacher and Havelock the better soldier and Kitto the better encyclopædist and Ruth the better daughter in-law. I once asked an acad man better encyclopedist and Ruth the better daughter in law. I once asked an aged man in regard to his pastor who was a very brilliant msn: "Why is it that your pastor, so very brilliant, seems to have so little heart and tenderness in his sermona?" "Well," he replied, "the reason is our pastor has never had any trouble. When mistortune comps had not him his style will be different." upon him his style will be different." After awhile the Lord took a child out of that pas-tor's house; and though the preacher was just as brilliant as he was before, Oh, the warmth, the tenderness of his discourses The fact is, that trouble is a great educator. You see sometimes a musician sit down at an instrument and his execution is cold and formal and unfeeling. The rea-son is that all his life he has been prospered. But let misfortune or bereavement come to that man and he sits down at the instrument and you discover the pathos in the first sweep

of the keys.

Mistortune and trials are great educators. A young doctor comes into a sick room where there is a dying child. Perhaps he is very rough in his prescription and very rough in his manner and rough in the feeling of the pulse, and rough in his answer to the mother's anxious question; but years roll on and there has been one dead in his own house; and now he comes into the sick room and with tearful eye he looks at the dying child and he says: "Oh, how this reminds me of and he says: "Oh, how this reminds me of my Charlie!" Trouble, the great educator, Sorrow. I see its touch in the grandest paint-ing; I hear its tremor in the sweetest song; I feel its power in the mightiest argume Grecian mythology said that the fountain Hippocrene was struck out by the foot of the mighty horse, Pegasus. I have often noticed in life that the brightest and most beautiful fountains of Christian comfort and spiritual life have been the struckers. life have been struck out by the iron-shoo life have been struck out by the iron-shod hoot of disaster and calamity. I see Danie's courage best by the flash of Nebuchaduezzar's furnace; I see Paul's prowess best when I find him on the foundering ship under the glare of the lightning in the breakers of Melita. God crowns his children amid the howling of wild beasts and the chopping of blood splashed guillotine and the crackling fires of martyrdom. It took the persecutions of Marcus Aurolius to develop Polycarp and Justin martyr. It took the pope's bull and Justin martyr. It took the pope's bull and the cardinal's curse and the world's anathema to develop Martin Luther. It took all the hostilities against the Scotch covenanters and the fury of Lord Claverhouse to develop James Renwick and Andrew Melville and Hugh Mc-Kail, the glorious masters of Scotch history. Rail, the glorious masters of Scotch history. It took the stormy sea and the December blest and the desolate New England coast and the war whoop of savages to show forth the prowess of the pilgrim fathers.

"When amid the storms they sang, And the stars heard, and the sea; And the sounding aisles of the dim wood Rang to the anthems of the free."

It took all our past national distresses and it takes all our present national sorrows to lift up our nation on that high career, where it will march long after the foreign aristocracies that have mocked, and the tyrannies that have that have mocked, and the tyrannies that have jeered shall be swept down under the empipotent wrath of God, who hates despotism, and who, by the strength of his own red right arm, will make all men free. And so it is individually and in the family and in the church and in the world hat through darkness and storm and trouble men, women, churches, nations are developed. hrs, nations are developed.

Again I see in my text the beauty of un-faltering friendship. I suppose there were plenty of friends for Naomi while she was in presperity; but of all her acquaintances how many were willing to trudge off with her to-ward Judah, when she had to make that lonejourney? One-the heroine of my text. One—absolutely one. I suppose when Naom husband was living and they had plenty money and all things went well, they had a great many callers; but I suppose that after her husband died and her property went and she got old and poor she was not troubled very much with callers. All the birds that sang in the bower while the sun ahore, have gone to their nests now the night has fallen. Oh, these beautiful sun flowers that spread out their color in the morning hour; but they are always asleep when the that spread out their color in the morning hour; but they are always asleep when the sun is going down. Job had plenty of friends when he was the richest man in Uz; but when his property went and the trials came, then there were none so much that pestered as Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite and Zophar the Noamathite. Life often terms to be a mere game where the successful player pulls down all the other men into his own lap. Let suspicions arise about a man's character and he becomes like a bank ha panic and all the imputations rush on him and break down in a day that character which in due time would have had then the subject of a sulfations that have been half a century in building which go down under some moral exposure as a vast temple is consumed by the touch of a sulfations that have been half a century in building which go down under some moral exposure as a vast temple is consumed by the touch of a sulfations match. A hog can uproof a century plant. In this world so full of heartlesness and hypocrisy how thrilling it is to find tome friend as faithful in days of adversition down friend as faithful in days of adversitions of the find the find of the sulfations of the player of the player had such a friend in Mordecai who never forgot their cause, Paul had such a friend in Onesipherus who visited him in jail. Christ had

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TABBHNACLE. on 'te Subject-" The Insignificant Bacomes M:-perious" Now Sorrow and Trouble Develops Character-The Beauty of Unfaitering

Friendship -F emale Industry. Sermen by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. Subject: "The insignificant becomes momen-

Text: Ruth, 11, 3. "And she went and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers, and her hap was to light on the part of the field belonging unto Boaz, who was of the

kindred of Elimelech." The time that Ruth and Naomi arrive at Betblehem is harvest time. It was the cus. tom when a sheaf fell from a load in the harwest field for the reapers to refuse to gather it up; that was left for the poor who might happen to come along that way. It there were handfuls of grain scattered across the field after the main harvest had been reaped, instead of raking it as farmers do, it was, by the custom of the land, left in its place, so that poor coming along that way glean it and get their bread. But you say "what is the use of all these barvest fields to Ruth and Naomi? Naemi is too old and feeble to go out and toil in the sun ; and can you expect that Ruth, the young and the beautiful, should tan her cheek and blister her hands in the harvest field? Boaz owns a large farm and he goes out to see the respers gather in the grain. Coming there, right behind the swarthy, sun browned reapers, he beholds a beautiful woman gleaning a woman more fit to bend to a harp or sit upon a throne than stoop among the sheaves. Ah, that was an eventul day. It was love at first sight. Bosz forms an attachment for the wonemive gleaner-an attachment full of undying interest to the churches of God in all sges, while Ruth with an aphah or nearly a bushel of barley goes home to Naomi to tell ber the successes and advantures of the day. That Ruth, who left her native land of Meab in darkness and traveled through an undving affection for her mother-in-law, is in the baryest field of Boaz, is affianced to one of the best families in Judah, and becomes in after time the ancestress of Jesus Christ, the

Lord cf-Glory! Out of so dark a night did there ever dawn so bright a morning? I learn in the first place from this subject how trouble develops character. It was bereavement, poverty and exile that developed, illustrated and announced to all ages the sublimity of Ruth's character. That is a very unfortunate man who has no trouble. It was sorrow that made John Bunyan the better dreamer and Dr. Young the better poet and O'Cennell the better orator and Bishop Hall the better preacher and Havelock the better soldier and Kitto the better encyclopædist and Ruth the better daughter in-law. I once asked an aged man in regard to his pastor who was a very brilliant man: "Why is it that your pastor, so very brilliant, seems to have so little heart and tenderness in his sermons?" "Well," he replied, "the reason is our pastor has never had any trouble. When mistortune comes upon him his style will be different." After swhile the Lord took a child out of that paswhile the Lord took a child out of that paster's house; and though the preacher was just as brilliant as he was before, Oh, the warmth, the tenderness of his discourses! The fact is, that trouble is a great educator. You see sometimes a musician sit down at an instrument and his execution is celd and formal and unfeeling. The reason is that all his life he has been preserved. son is that all his life he has been prospered. But let misfortune or bereavement come to that man and he sits down at the instrument and you discover the pathos in the first sweep

of the keys.

Mistortune and trials are great educators.

A young doctor comes into a sick room where
there is a dying child. Perhaps he is very rough in his prescription and very rough in his manner and rough in the feeling of the pulse, and rough in his answer to the mother's anxious question; but years roll on and there has been one dead in his own house; and now he comes into the sick room and with tearful eye he looks at the dying child and he says: "Oh, how this reminds me of my Charlie!" Trouble, the great educator, Sorrow. I see its touch in the grandest painting; I hear its tremor in the sweetest song; I feel its power in the mightiest argument. feel its power in the mightiest argument. Grecian mythology said that the fountain of Hippocrene was struck out by the foot of the mighty horse, Pegasus. I have often noticed in life that the brightest and most beautiful fountains of Christian comfort and spiritual life have been struck out by the iron-shod hoot of disaster and calamity. I see Daniel's courage best by the flash of Nebuchaduezzar's furnace; I see Paul's prowess best when I find him on the foundering ship under the glare of the lightning in the breakers of Melita. God crowns his children amid the howling of wild beasts and the crackling fires of martyrdom. It took the persecutions of Marcus Aurelius to develop Polycarp and Justin martyr. It took the pope's bull and the cardinal's curse and the world's anathema to develop Martin Luther. It took all the hostilities against the Scotch covenanters and the fury of Lord Claverhouse to develop James Renwick and Andrew Melville and Hugh McKail, the glorious masters of Scotch history. in life that the brightest and most beautiful Rail, the glorious masters of Scotch history. It took the stormy sea and the December blast and the desolate New England coast and the war whoop of savages to show forth the Prowess of the pilgrim fathers. When amid the storms they sang,

And the stars heard, and the sea; And the sounding aisles of the dim wood Rang to the anthems of the free."

It took all our past national distresses and it takes all our present national sorrows to lift up our nation on that high career, where it will march long after the foreign aristocracies that have mocked, and the tyrannies that have jecred shall be swept down under the emnipotent wrath of God, who hates despotism, and who, by the strength of his own red right arm, will make all men free. And so it is individually and in the family and in the

from the įvatican to the furthest convent in from the individually and in the family and in the church and in the world hat through darkness and storm and trouble men, women, churches, nations are developed.

Again is see in my text the beauty of unfallering friendship. I suppose there were plenty of friends for Naomi while she was in Presperty; but of all her acquaintances how many were willing to trudge off with her toward Judah, when she had to make that lonely journey? One—the heroine of my text. One—absolutely one. I suppose when Naomi's hubband was living and they had a freat many callers; but I suppose that after hubband died and her property went and the get old and poor she was not troubled very much with callers. All the bires that sang in the bower while the sun here, have gone to their nests now the night has failen. Oh, these beautiful sun flowers that apraced out their color in the morning four; but they are always asleep when the was the richest man in Uz; but when his property went and the trials came, then here were none so much that postered as a liphase the Temanite, and Bildad the Sunhite and December were none so much that postered as alliphase the Temanite, and Bildad the Sunhite and December were none so much that postered as alliphase the Temanite, and Bildad the Sunhite and December were none so much that postered as alliphase the Temanite, and Bildad the Sunhite and December were none so much that postered as alliphase the Temanite, and Bildad the Sunhite and December were none so much that postered as alliphase the Temanite, and Bildad the Sunhite and December were none so much that postered as alliphase the Temanite, and Bildad the Sunhite and December were none so much that postered as a limbar that preserve have been half a century in building which go down number some moral exposite that have been half a century in building which go down author some december of the street of the street seem to be a marter of very great insignificant events of this december of the street of the str

such in the Marys who adhered to him on the cross. Naomi had such a one in Ruth who cried out: "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee; for where thou goest I will go and where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people and thou goest I will go and where thou loagest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me and more also if aught but death part thee sand me."

Again: I learn from this subject that paths which open in hardship and darkness often come out in places of joy. When Ruth scartdfrom Moat towards Jerusalem to go along with her mother in-law, I suppose the people

ith her mother in-law, I suppose the people

"Oh, what a foolish creature to go away

"Oh, what a foolish creature to go away from her father's house to go off with a poor old woman toward the land of Judah. They won't live to get across the desert. They will be drowned in the Dead sea or the jackals of the wilderness will destroy them."

It was a very dark morning when Ruth started off with Naomi, but behold her in my text in the harvest field of Boaz to be affianced to one of the lords of the land and become one of the grandmothers of Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory. And so it often is that a path which often starts very darkly ends very brightly. When you started out for Heaven, oh, how dark was the hoar of conviction; how Sinai thundered, and devils tormented, and the darkness thickened. All the sins of your life pounced upon you, and it was the darkest hour you ever saw when you first found out your sins. After awhile you went into the harvest fields of God's mercy; and you began to glean in the fields of divine you went into the harvest neids of God's mer-cy; and you began to glean in the fields of divine promise, and you had mere sheaves than you could carry, as the voice of God addressed you saying, "Blessed is the man whose trans-

you saying, "Blessed is the man whose trans-gressions are forgiven and whose sins are covered." A very dark starting in conviction, a very bright ending in the pardon, and the hope and the triumph of the Gospel. So, very often in our worldly business or in our spiritual career we start off on a very dark path. We must go. The flesh may shrink back but there is a voice within or a voice from above saying: "You must go and we have to drink the gall and we have to carry the cross and we have to traverse the deserts and we have to break through the deserts and we have to break through the them hedge, and we are pounded and flailed of misrepresentation and abuse, and we have to urge our way through ten thousand obstacles that have been slain by our own right arm. We have to ford the river, we have to climb the mountain, we have to storm the cas-tle; but blessed be God, the day of rest and reward will come. On the tip top of the cap-tured battlements we will shout the victory; if not in this world, then in that world where there is no gall to drink, no burdens to carry, no battles to fight. How do I know it? I know it because God says so. "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes." It was very hard tor Noah to endure the scoffing of the people in his day while he was trying to build the ark, and was every morning quizzed about his old best that would never be of any practical use, but when the deluge came and the tops of the moun-

tains disappeared like the backs of sea mon sters, and the elements lashed up in fury, clapped their hands over a drowned world, then Noah, in the ark, rejoiced in his own safety and in the safety of his family, and looked out on the wreck of a ruined earth. Behold Christ, hounded of persecutors, denied a pillow, worse maltreated than the thieves on either side of the cross, human hate smacking its lips in satisfaction after it had been draining his last drop of blood; the sheeted dead bursting from the sepulchers at His crucifixion. Tell me, O Gethsemane and Golgotha, were there ever darker times than those? Like the booming of the mid-night sea against the rock the surges of Christ's anger beat against the gates of eternity to be echoed back by all thrones of heaven and all the dungeons of hell. But the day of reward comes for Christ; all the pomp and dominion of this world are to be hung on His throne, uncrowned heads are to bow before Him on whose head are many crowns, and all the celestial worship is to come up at His feet like the humming of the forest, like the rushing of the waters, like the thundering of the sess; while all heaven rising on their thrones sess; while all heaven rising on their thrones beat time with their scepters. "Hallelujah for the Lord God omnipotentreigneth. Hale-lujah, the kingdoms of this world have be-come our Lord Jesus Christ."

"That song of love now low and far,

Ere long shall swell from star to star, That light, the breaking day which tips The golden spired apocalypse." Again I have to learn from my subject that events which seem to be most insignificant events which seem to be most insignificant may be momentous. Can you imagine anything more unimportant than the coming of a poor woman from Moab to Judah? Can you imagine anything more trivial than the fact that this Ruth just happened to alight, as they say, just happened to alight on that field of Boaz? Yet all ages, all generations, have an interest in the fact that she was to become an ancestor of the Lord Jesus Christ; and all nations and kingdons must look at that one little sncestor of the Lord Jesus Christ; and all nations and kingdoms must look at that one little incident with a thrill of unspeakable and eterns! satisfaction. So it is in your history and in mine; events that you thought of no importance at all have been of very great moment. That casual conversation, that accidental meeting—you did not think of it again for a long while, but how it changed all the phases of your life. It seemed to be of no importance that Jubal invented rude instruments of music, calling them harp and organ; but they were the introduction of all the world's minstrelsy; and as you hear the vibration of a stringed instrument, even after the fingers have been taken away from it, so all music now of lute, and drum and cornet are music now of lute, and drum and cornet are only the long continued strains of Jubal's harp and Jubal's organ. It seemed to be a matter of very little importance that Tubal Cain learned the use of copper and iron; but that rude foundry of ancient days has its echo in the rattle of Birmingham machinery and the year and hang of factories on the Merrimac. the rattle of Birmingham machinery and the roar and bang of factories on the Merrimac. It seemed to be a matter of no importance that Luther found a Bible in a monastery; tut as he opened that Bible and the brass lids fell back they jarred every thing from the [vatican to the furthest convent in Germany and the rustling of the wormed leaves was the sound of the wings of the Angel of the Reformation. It seemed to be a

subject. In some families there are persons of no practical service to the household or community; and though there are so many wors all around about them in this world, they spend their time languishing over a new pattern, or bursting into tears at midnight over the story of some lover who shot himself! They would not deign to look at Ruth carrying back the barley on her way home to her mother-in-law Naomi. All this fastidiousness may seem to do very well while they are under the shelter of their father's house; but when the sharp winter of unisfortune comes what of these butterfles! Persons under indulgent parentsge way get under indulgent parentage way got up n themselves habits of indolence; but when they come out into practical life their soul will recoil with disgust and chagrin. They will feel in their hearts what the poet so severely satisfied when he said. satirized when he said:

"Folks are so awkward, things so impolite, They're elegantly pained from morning until night."

night."

Through that gate of indolence how many men and women have marched, useless on earth, to a destroyed eternity? Spinola said to Sir Horace Vere: "Of what did your brother die?" "Ot having nothing to do," was the answer. "Ah!" said Spinola, "thats enough to kill any general of us." Oh, can it be possible in this world where there is so much suffering to be alleviated, so much darkness to be enlightened and so many burdens to be carried that there is any person darkness to be enlightened and so many bur-dens to be carried that there is any person who cannot find anything to do? Madame de Sizel did a world of work in her time; and one day while she was seated amid instru-ments of music all of which she had mastered, and amid manuscript books which she had written, some one said to her: "How do you find time to attend to all these things?" "Oh," she replied, "these are not the things I am proud of. My chief boast is in the fact that I have seventeen trades, by any one of which I could make a livelihood if necessary." And if, in secular spheres there is so much to be I could make a livelihood if necessary." And if, in secular spheres there is so much to be done, in spiritual work how vast the field? How many dying all around about us without one word of comfort! We want more Abigails, more Hannahs, more Rebeccas, more Marys, more Deborahs, consecrated—body, mind, soul—to the Lord who bought them.

more Deborans, consecrated—body, mind, soul—to the Lord who bought them.

Once more, I learn from my subject the value of glesnings. Ruth going into that harvest field might have said: "There is a straw and there is a straw, but what is a straw? I can't get any barley for myself or my mother in-law out of these separate strawa." Not so, said heautiful Ruth. She gathered two straws and she put them together and more straws until she got enough to make a sheaf. Putting that down she went and gathered more straws until she had another sheat and another, and another, and another sheaf and another, and another, and then she brought them all together and she threshed them out and she had an ephah of barley, nigh a bushel. Oh, that we might all be gleaners! It is all the atraws that make the harvest, it is the pence that makes the pound, and it is all the opportunities of doing good that make a life of medianes if righting good that make a life of usefulness if rightly employed. Elihu Burrett larned many things while toiling in a blacksmith's shop. Abergrombie, the world-ransomed philosopher, was a phi-Burrett larned le toiling in p. Abergrombie,

losopher in Scotland, and he got his philosophy, or the chief part of it, while as a physician he was waiting for the door of the sick-room to open. Yet, how many there are in room to open. Yet, how many there are in this day who say they are so busy they have no time for mental or spiritual improvement, the great duties of life cross the field like strong reapers, and carry off all the hours, and there is only here and there a fragment left—that is not worth gleaning. Ah, my friends, you could go into the busiest day and busiest week of your life and find golden connectual. week of your life and find golden opportuui week of your life and find golden opportunities, which gathered, might at last make a whole sheaf for the Lord's garner. It is the stray opportunities and the stray privileges which, taken up and bound together and beaten out, will at last fill you with much joy—yea, more joy than Ruth felt when she took home to her mother in in-law, Naomi, the enheaf hericy.

the ephsh of berley.

There are a few moments left worth the gleam ing. Now Ruth to the field, May each one bave a measure full and running over. Oh, you gleaners, to the field! And if there be in your household an aged one or a sick relative that is not strong enough to come forth and toil in this field, then let Ruth take home to feeble Naomi this sheaf of gleanings. "He feeble Naomi this sheaf of gleanings. "He that goeth forth andw reapeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with re-joicing, bringing his sheaves with him." May the Lord God of Ruth and Naomi be our portion forever.

Caring for the Children.

Mr. William C. Palmer has been the agent of the Henry Watson Childrens' Aid Society, Baltimore, Maryland, for a quarter of a century. Through a serious fail on the ice, he sustained severe bruises and twisted his left wrist so that he could neither use nor move his arm. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil effected, he says, a magical cure.

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TROY, Ala., July 16th, 1885. TO THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co.,

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REGULATOR. Yours truly, JOHN W. HOLLAN. of Hollan, Collier & Davison, Wholesale Druggists.

taking BRADFIELD'S FEMALE

Ladies suffering from troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter what kind, can find relief and cure in a bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Send for our book containing valuable informs tion for women. It will be mailed free to applicants. Address

THE BRADFIELD BEGULATOR CO., Box 28, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS

For the building of a WATER CISTERN

AT THE JUNCTION OF HIGHLAND AVENUE A and Jackson street. Specifications and draw-ings can be seen at the City Engineer's office. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. Z. A. RICE, Chairman of the 10t. Committee on Wells and Puwps,



SUCH STATEMENTS

-AS TH18-

CARRY WEIGHT

Mr. Bonner lives in Macon and no one is better known than he. Strangers can rely upon the statement he makes:

In August, 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consump tion. She was coughing incessantly, and times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could not sleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we thought it only a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer, After all other remedies failed, we got,

Brewer's Lung Restorer

And began it in very small doses, as she was very weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle, for which she is indebted to BREWER'S LUNG RESTORER. R. W. BONNER,

Brewer's Lung Restorer

Is a purely vegetable preparation, containing no opium, morphine, bromide or other poison-LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, NOS. 26 and 28 E. Alsbems at. A standard institution. Founded 1858 Practical instruction in bookkeeping, business writing, arithmetic telegraphy, etc. No theory department. Students delly on change. Circulars free on application. 8t

HAVING SOLD MY LADIES' SHOES AND FUR-nishing goods to Atlanta's merchant prince, Captain John Keely, Pnow offer my stock of men's fine shoes and boots, hats and caps at greatly re-duced prices below cost, as I am compelled to give Julius Menko, Esq., complete possession of No. 3 Whitehall in a few days—Better bargains than ever. Joseph H. Johnson.

OPIUM HABIT CURED IN 15 DAYS NO CURE NO PAY. IF YOU DOUBT US TRY us, Will you be cured or will you doubt us and still suffer.

evd and 7p su DRS. NELMS & BROWN, Smyrna, Cobb Co. Ga. VALUABLE CENTER CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CRALED BIDS WILL BE RECRIVED FOR the next 30 days for the purchase of the property belorging to the city known as the Hook and Ladder Company building, situated on Broad street near the Broad street bridge, this lot is situated in the very heart of the city, and has on it a three-story brick building. Terms of sale, hall cash, balance in six months with 8 per cent. Interest from date of sale. The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS,
Chairman Com. Pub. Bidgs and Grounds.
H. C. STOKDELL,
Chairman Board of Fire Masters.
Atlants, July 8, 1685. july9—1m

S. DAVIS, JR. & CO'S CINCINNATI Diamond Hams.

P(RFORTY FOUR YEARS THIS BRAND HAS given satisfaction for the evenness and richness of its curing. Sold by leading Grocers from, from whom obtain circulars "How to Jook the Lismond Ham."

RAFFLE.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES TO BE RAFFLED FOR AS SOON AS MADE UP. Tickets put low so everybody can get them. Tickets at Taylor's stable, 24 Alabama street Get your tickets at once, as it will soon be made up, Tickets 21 each.

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We make a specialty of printing STATE AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTORS' RECEIPT BOOKS, Send for samples and prices.
d&w THE CONSTITUTION.

IRON CLAD NOTES

W all homestead rights and exemptions, and PRONOUNCED BEST NOTE in existence, sent postpaid lue in a book upon 28 ceipt of sixty cents, or a book of 50 notes upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address

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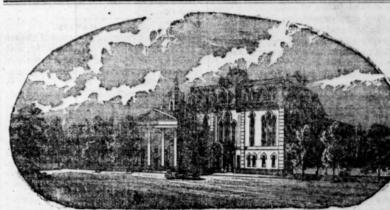
A GENTLEMAN STUDYING GERMAN DE-sires board in a German family. Address X., Constitution office. FOR SALE-Miscellaneour

A BOOK OF 100 IRONGLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause costs sixty conts, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address, The Constitution.

OM SALE-Horses, Carriages, Wagons. CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 4 SEATED

extention top carriage in thorough repair. Spence, 45 and 47 Decatur street. FOR BENT-Rooms.

LOR RENT-FOUR CONNECTING ROOMS, hall and water closet, over my store, \$12.50 per month Apply to M. K. Murphey, corner Fair and Pulliam.



GEORGETOWN ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.

Delightfully situated on Georgetown Heights, near the National Capital. Founded in 1799. Address Sisters of the Visitation, Georgeto vn Academy, West Washington, D. C.

LADIES desiring PERFECT FITTING SHOES, ask your dealer for Hough & Ford's Rochester, N.Y., make Prize Medal Shoes, july10-dtf fri mon wed & way

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THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga

ATLANTA, JULY 27, 1885,

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 s. m.: Continued warm and generally fair weather; southeasterly winds. For East Gulf states: Occasional local rains; nearly stationary temperature; winds generally

southeesterly. SINCE General Grant's death the entire continent is one measly eruption of bad woodcuts and still worse poetry.

Sam Jones is wrestling with a tough lot of sinners out in Missouri. He has struck the readers of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

South Carolina considers the "black belt" highly useful if not ornamental. Any railroad man or emigration agent who fools with it will be shot on the spot.

PRINCE HENRY, of Battenburg, who mar ried the Princess Beatrice the other day, is well and favorably known among his acquaintances as ' the Dutch muttonhead."

THE deterioration in the quality of Tennyson's poetry is said to be due to his intemperate habits. His recent efforts give color to the belief that he has struck a mighty mean brand of red liquor.

A NASHVILLE prohibitionist says that if he saw his child dying and knew that one teaspoonful of whisky would save its life, and that nothing else would, he would let it die. This may be heroic, but it is certainly both

wicked and idiotic. In Copenhagen, Denmark, a learned college professor, a president of a scientific society, an eminent author and several officials and wealthy merchants have been caught in some scandaious wickedness. Ten have been arrested, and two committed suicide.

WALT WHITMAN is such a cranky old fel low that he can't do anything in the usual way. It seems that he was sun-struck at night when he was sitting on the front doorstep. This happened in New Jarsay. In that state it is a common thing for a belated streak of caloric to wobble about after dark.

THE HISTORY OF A "LAND COMPANY." In no state in the United States have landgrabbing, land swindling, land speculating and forged titles been permitted to play a more important part than in the state of Georgia. The frauds of native speculators have been supplemented by the frauds of northern land-grabbers, until now the person who buys land in southern Georgia can never be certain that his titles are perfect until a test is made in the courts. This matter has been so wilfully and persistently ignored by each succeeding general assembly during the last quarter of a century that it has at last become the settled policy of the state, as it seems, to permit land frauds and swindles to

do their perfect work. There are millions of acres of land in southern Georgia that ought to be in cultivation or on the market. They are on the market in a certain sense, but it is not to be supposed that land which is covered by half a dozen different titles will quickly find a purchaser. We do not know how this confusion is to be chied, but until it is cured, the real owners o the lands in southern Georgia will be made the victims of a series of petty outrages and persecutions, and a very large section of the state will remain a wilderness.

It has already been announced in these colnmns that suits have been brought in the United States courts to oust the owners of lands in Dodge and Telfair counties. These suits mark an episode in a transaction which bas a very curious history. Fifty-one years ago, or in the year 1834, a company of men whose wits had been sharpened in sterile New England, emigrated to Telfair county and purchased a saw-mill at Lumber City. For want of transportation this business was unprofitable, and the New Englanders abandoned their enterprise, but not before their rative sharpness had provided other means of coining money. All the land contiguous to the mill and the water courses leading to it, amounting to something over three hundred thousand acres, had been granted to these men at a cost to them of about five cents an acre, and they immediately set about perfecting a plan to transform this immense tract into available casb.

A vain attempt was made to sell or mort gage the land in Europe, and it was finally mortgsged to the state of Indiana for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. The fine mill was leased for a song, and the suncessful New Englanders returned to their homes. Various legislatures of Indiana puzzled themselves over this transaction, and, in the course of years made the discovery that one state could not exercise jurisdiction over land in another state. The result of this discovery was that Indiana, through her legislature, dropped the whole business like a hot potato, and gave a quit-claim deed to this immense body of land for the sum of one

thousand dollars. In 1844 Governor Crawford ordered the tax collector of Telfair county to advertise the three hundred thousand acres of land for sale, and it was bought by the citizens of Telfair and other counties, who remained in quiet and undisputed possession for a number of years. No one appeared within the time required by law to redeem it, and the citizens who purchased it at the sale ordered by Governor Crawford acquired legal titles to

In the course of time, however, the person to whom Indiana had given her quit-claim deed disposed of his claim to a parcel of New York speculators. These speculators made a faint show of attempting to claim the lands. Writs were served on many of the citizens who had purchased the property, citing them to appear before the federal district court in Savannah. The citizens so summoned employed [counsel and appeared in court for a number of terms, but the specula- | won't be able to dodge his defeat.

tors took care not to allow the case to come

to a hearing, and it was finally dismissed. The next step in this curious business was he superrance of an humble New England preacher named Griffin-a pious slangwhanger and peace-maker. This humble person, as agent far the Georgia lumber com: pany-so-called-made titles, it is said, to lands that had never been claimed under the original deeds. About this time the northern claimants of the lands began to give them in for taxes, and, as the citizens to whom they belonged were also giving them in, Georgia eaped considerable advantage.

The opening of the war, however, put an end to the tax paying on the part of the speculators, and the citizens who held titles from the state concluded that they were to be no more molested. But no sooner had the war closed than Mr. William Pitt Eastman dropped down among the unlovely rebels. He went into the piney woods for the benefit of both lungs and pocket-of the two the pocket being decidedly the most important. His attention was called to these lands that had been in litigation, and straightway he conceived a most brilliant scheme. Returning to New York, he bought the claims of the speculators, and connected the pious Mr. William E. Dodge with the enterprise. Most of our readers have heard of Brother Dodge's evangelical antics as an attempted swindler of the customs department some years ago. He and Brother East-

man won great notoriety as truly good men. The Dodge crowd came into Georgia in the nick of time, so far as their purposes were concerned. The Bullock legislature was in session and they found that motley and irresponsible body a fit instrument for forwarding their schemes. It granted the Dodge browd a charter, and the "Georgia Land and Lumber company" was incorporated. It is this company that is about to appear before the United States court for the purpose of setting aside titles acquired during the ad-

ministration of Governor Crawford. If there is to be a trial before the court, let it be a full and fair one. Let all the facts be brought to light. Nothing is better known than that the Eastman Dodge corporation has taken undue advantage of the ignorance and poverty of many of the citizens in the section where its claims are located, and, in many instances, land has been given up by owners through fear of a prosecution in the ederal courts-courts which experience has heretofore taught them to regard as hostile to every interest of a southern man. Fortupately this state of affairs has passed away, and even a citizen of Georgia is today reasonably sure of getting justice in the United States courts.

From facts that have been brought to jour attention from time to time, we are of the opinion that the Georgia Land and Lumber company is simply a land-grabbing concern that should be promptly thrown out of court. If the legislature of the state had done its duty, the charter of the concern would have been annulled long ago, and we should have heard nothing more of this attempt to oust citizens of the state from their property.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN. While the number of new cases of cholera has risen to about two thousand a day, and the area of the epidemic has been materially increased, yet it is every day becoming plainer that it will be almost wholly confined to Spain. It has not crossed the Pyrenees into France, and even Portugal has, by strict quarantine measures, kept the disease away from its people. But in Spain the disease is spreading from province to province, from city to city, and the chances are that by October no considerable town will escape its ravages. At Madrid the disease is beginning to get a foothold, and it is appearing in Toledo and other inland cities. The dreadful nature of the scourge is readily seen in the figures for the last twelve days of June, when there were 5 302 deaths out of 10,921 reported cases. Fifty per cent, in other words, of all whom the disease preyed upon died. Such a proportion of deaths only occurs when the

disease appears in its worst forms. Dr. Ferran and his assistants are free to insert their broth virus, which immediately subjects patients to a mild form of cholera but there remains great doubt as to the efficacy of the remedy. Dr. la Granja and the French medical commission watched the process on the spat, and they agree in testifying that inoculated persons die almost if not quite as freely as those who have never tried Dr. Ferran's remedy. And even Dr. Ferran admits he does not know how many days inoculation will protect an individual; for it is admitted that the protection does not last

long at the best. From all that has come to hand it is plain the world cannot safely depend upon the bacillus theory until some sure and more scientific way of applying it is discovered. Cleanliness as a safe guard, and quarantine measures, and after its arrival, disinfection and timely action in all cases, and a persistent effort to keep off the fear that kills are still the chief remedies; but perhaps before another summer, when the scourge will be fully due in this country, the great theory of Pasteur may, in the hands of scientiffe men be carried to a practical development that will reb the great scourge of its terrors. Cartain it is that incculation will not be wholly alandoned, although the results in Spain have not been by any means reassuring.

ONE of the blushes that emanated from the P of Wales when he read the Pall Mall Gazette has been hung on a rack in the British museum. It is said to be as red as one of Editor Medill's flannel

As matters stand, it is difficult to say who is the martyr-Bill Chandler Roach, or Secor Robeson Reach, or John Roach. Somebody has mixed the babies up.

GENERAL GRANT, on his famous tour around the world, was received with all the honors usually accorded to royalty by distinguished princes, potentates and the great powers of earth. Among those who entertained him were Queen Victoria, of England; King Leopold, oi Belgium; the khedive of Egypt; the sultan of Turkey; King Humbert, of Italy; Pope Leo XII; President McMahon, of %rance; the king of Holland; Emperor William, of Germany; Prince Bismarck; King Oscar, of Sweden; the Emperor Alexander, of Russia; the Em peror Francis Joseph, of Austria; King Alfonso, of Spain; President Grevy, of France; M. Gambetta; Viceroy Lytton, of India; King Thuban, of Burmah; Prince Kung, of China; the emperor of

THERE is said to be some kicking at the ports stead remarks, the south is in the saddle, what good will such kicking do?

HAISTEAD is dodging the liquor question in Ohio. Haistead is able to dodge, but Foraker

the grand stand, it seems to us that Robeson ought to be imported to help the republican cam-

paign along. It is said that Mr. Tilden eats great quantities of ple. It is in endeavoring to vie with Mr. Tilden this matter that has ruined so many prominent Louisville, Ky., politicians.

THERE seems to be a decided anti-temperance ovement at the north. At any rate, one of the nagazines has an article entitled "A Plea for Bar

THE Mexican editors say that sunstroke is unknown in Mexico. This is probably true. In that country integrided and liberdad take the place of unstroke and messles.

THE Boston Journal says: "It has been proved that some Harvard graduates cannot spell correctly in English, and a visitor at one of the college commencements in New York produces examples to prove that graduates cannot pronounce English accurately. Among other careless pronunciations in learned essays he noticed astonishmunt, givment, constittewtion, crule and histores." The ournal proceeds to explain the cause of this, It seems that in certain circles of alleged culture and refinement it is the fashion to slur and mumble words. So the bad pronunciation of our educated men is an affectation, sought after and

THE fact that Keifer is boldly advocating Foraker shows what a slim chance the republican party have in Ohio.

DR. C. L. DANA, one of the editors of the New York Medical Record, sticks to it that General Grant's cancer was caused by excessive smoking. In a recent conversation the doctor said: "If General Grant had never smoked he would never have had cancer."

PROFESSOR HENRY NICHOLS, of Fordham, N.Y., advances the theory that the earth is alive. He says the earth is a living, breathing creature, an organism of flesh and blood, of bone and sinew, of muscle and brain. It has respiratory organs and digestive apparatus like any other living being. It entertains likes and dislikes, and passes ough the ordinary phenomena of birth, growth. maturity and death. The earth breathes only once in twelve hours, or twice a day. You can tell when it breathes by the tides. Twice a day all over the world the air recedes and advances. The respiration does not make the land move. If you will look at the map you will find that the United States, Canada and Europe form the upper part of the earth's body while the water represents the abdomen for flexible parts. Of course the softer or less bony parts yield to pressure more readily. The mouth of this huge creature is at the north pole The opening is probably a hundred miles wide. The earth feeds on star dust, stray neteors, lost comets and perhaps etheric substances of which we know nothing at present. The reath of this monster is warm. Volcanoes are rupning sores or measles. Earthquakes are symptoms of colic. People are parasites on the earth like the vermin on a dog's body. The trees and verdure correst and to the hair or far on other animals. The earth is now middle aged and comparatively a steady creature In the course of ages it will grow gray and be car ied off by a fit of paralysis, apoplexy or heart disease. Professor Nichols is a lively and entertaining scientist. He is lucky in keeping out of the lunatic ssylum.

It is thought that old Uncle Eli Maudi killed imself because he was unable to overtake Wolseley when the latter begun his famous best two-inhree rush out of Egypt.

THE statement that Higgins desires to quit his present profession of ousting republican reformers omes in the nature of a surprise. The democratic administration cannot afford to spare Higgins from the treasury department until later in the season,

Mes Guripu's new son-in law can drink hi beer in only one language. And yet, he is such an accomplished rascal, the highly civilized Britishers are compelled to support him.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SECRETARY MANNING spends most of his time Ir cost Philadelphia over \$1,700 to get back

her liberty bell. FERRAN's cholera inoculation has gone to neet cunduranco. THE Masons of Cleveland are erecting a temle at a cost of \$100,000.

The prevailing rate of board for pugs in the White mountains is \$3 a week. THE most cooling drink, it one will wai ave minutes for the effect, is said to be hot tea. THE Boston Journal favors giving each exresident a rension of \$10,000 a year so long as he

ontinues to keep out of business and out of poli-THE New York Sun's publication of the Pall Mall Gazette's "disclosures" increased the sale of that issue of its weekly edition from 41,000

to 163,732. GLADSTONE has from the estate of Haywar den an income of \$25,000 a year, and he is patron of four church livings, one of which, held by his

on, is worth \$12,500. MR. LEOPOLD MORSE is talked of as the emocratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. Charles P. Thompson, it is said, can have

the nomination if he wants it. THE distinction of being the most beautiful woman in English society rests between the marhioness of Kildare and Mrs. Calley, the wife of Lieutenant T. C. P. Calley, of the First Life Guard. MRS. A. T. STEWART has a suite of eight coms at the Grand Union hotel, Saratoga, At inner the table is always set for eighteen in her

MR. GLADSTONE will probably pass nort of he recess at Saltbury by the-sea, where his eldest on is now staying, and where a house has been secured by the ex-premier. The house itself is on he verge of a cliff and looks down on the sea.

rivate dining room in anticipation of possible

THE August Century will contain an anecotal article by Mrs. Burton Harrison, entitled "A Virginia Girl in the First Year of the War." t describes Richmond society and the lights and shadows of war times as experienced by southern

STATE elections will be held this year as folows: Connecticut, November 4; Iowa, November ; Minnesots, November 3; New York and New errey, November 3; Ohio, October 11, Panusylva-nia and Massachusetts, November 3; Virginia, November 2

OHER VICTORIA doesn't like the royal sepulchre in St. George's chapel, Windsor, because the emains of George IV. are there, and she cannot bear to think that the bodies of any of her own family may lay beside him. The feelings of the prince of Wales on this matter are not reported.

DR. R. J. GATLING, of Hartford, who invent-

ed the femous Gatling gun, is a stout man with a hubby face and a stubby gray beard. His eyes

are small and squinty, requiring the use of strong lenses to aid them. The doctor is an enthusiast on the subject of building up the defenses of America. Junson ("Ned Buntline") says he has written between 300 and 400 novels, and that for ten cars he carned \$20,000 a year, and sometimes

three or four times that. He writes not only as "Ned Buntline," but also as "Edward Minturn," "Clew Garnet," "Reckless Ralph," Sherwood Stauley" and "Julia Edwards." THE most romantic commencement story from Yale college this year is one of a southerner who left college to enter the confederate army, and was thrown over by his lady-love in consequence. He returned to New Haven this year, found the love of his youth still true, and there will be a wedding at Caristmas

"THE nearest approach to a statement of the time meaning of the word we remember to have heard," notes the Boston Globe, "was at a break-It is asserted at Munich that King Ludwig,

WITH Kelfer espering up and down in front of of Bavaria, will soon be deposed on account of insavity, and his younger brother, Prince Otho, will succeed him. It has just been ascertained that this selfish sybarite has squandered the last 8,000,-600 marks (nearly \$2,000,000) which was voted to him expressly to pay his debts, in building fresh palaces and on new mistresses.

PROFESSOR HERBERT SMITH and his party of naturalists from Baltimore, who have been for some years in Brazil, have made a collection o con 600 specimens of insects, birds and animals in eighteen provinces of the empire. They will ex-plore the valley of the Amazon this fall. Mrs. Smith and her brother are in the party and the lady is said to bear the fatigues of the rough travel won derfully well.

THE Laudersdale peerage case has been decided by the house of lords in favor of Major Maitland, the descendant of Mary McAdam, the mistress of the sixth earl of Laudersdale whom he made his wife on his death-bed in New York in 1772. This supports Minister Phelps's view of legal marriage in this country at that time, and not that of Senator Edunds-both of whom, it will be remembered, testified in the case.

U. S. GRANT, JR., will remain on his New Jersey farm, having reconciled himself to that prospect. Jesse Grant has an opening in his prospect. Jesse cirant has an opening in his business as engineer in a project for a railway in the Valley of Euphrates. Mrs. Satatoris will naturally return to England, where her children are, and where her husband's family want them to be cducated. Her desire, however, is to bring her children here and live with her mother, and she will try and bring that about. In that case the household would consist probably of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Saratoris, and Colonel Fred and his family.

A COMBINATION of tent and hotel life has been attempted at a summer resort on the Pacific coast Each guest or family can have a separate tent pitched in a grove overlooking the sea, and prosided with the rude furniture of a camp; but there is also a wooden hotel, in which an ordinary apartment is assigned to every visitor for refuge in case of storm or sudden dislike of the canyas. Meals are served in a general diningroom, or in the tents, as desired; and the bills of fare include the primitive dishes of campers as well as the products of

THE publishers estimate General Grant's hare of the proceeds of the book at \$75,000. The general assigns all his right, title and interest in this money to Mrs. Grant, in whose name the con this money to Mrs. Grant, in whose name the contract stands. No qualification is attached to this gift, and she may use the money as may suit hereful. As she knows what the general has done, and what he would have continued to do, she will doubtless follow out his plan of benefaction so that none of the family or relatives will want because of losses sustained in following his example. It is her present intention to retire somewhere to a quiet, modest home—She will try to rell, with the least delay, the house in Sixty-sixth street and the Long Branch cottage. Just where she will permanently live, or how, must be left to future decision.

ECHORS FROM THE PROPLE. Government Bonds,

NACOOCHEE, Ga., July 23 -Editors Constitu ion: In your issue of the 22d inst., you state "The highest rate of inferest on government bonds now out is only four and one half per cent." Yo have overlooked the large issue of currency bonds that mature from 1895 to 1899. The sixes are now worth 127 to 185 according to date of maturity. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

"Public School Education."

"Public School Education."

ATLANTA, July 24, 1885—Editors Constitution: Will you allow me a short shoee in your deservedly sopular paper to reply to a few stricures in a recent issue on the above topic. You are generally well informed, and your words have great weight and influence. We believe you are honest and fair minded, and would not intentionally write anything not true; for this reason and from the fact we feel sure you have not fully investigated the subject, we ask permission to say a few words. You ray: 'A close observer, competent to give an opinion on the subject, said, not long ago, that one half of the graduates of the high schools in the crities of this state did not have a thorough and perfect knowledge of the multiplication table, and three fourths did not know the Roman numerals."

So far as the boys' and girls' high schools of Atlanta are concerned, we most emphatically depy the tuth of the charge. If your "close observer" had taken the trouble to look into the matter and informed hinself, and not observed with a prejudiced eye, he never would have made-such a state ment. During the scholastic term, the schools are open daily to inspection of visitors, and parents and people are specially invited to come in and see what the teachers and children are doing. Occasionally a girl or boy who has natural desfects in his or her mental constitution, or has from some cause great antipathy to books suc to study, may be found in these schools who does not know the multiplication table and the Roman numericals. But these cases are very lare. Pesides, these subjects do not properly be long to the high schools; they ought to be taught thoroughly in the grammar schools.

Of course, when we find a puoll defective in any branch, we try, as far as possible, to remedy the defect. In justice to the grammar school teachers we will state we have met with but few such cases. You, in common with good citizens, would large the evils of superficial education, and you So far as the boys' and girls' high schools of At-

Il state we have met with but few suc You, in common with good citizens, woul

cases You, in common with good citizens would lament the evils of superficial education, and you find a remedy in establishing more grammar schools, abolishing the high schools, and then founding an industrial school.

We have no doubt the city would be greatly benefitted by building more grammar schools; for it is cheaper to educate the children than to punish the crimes of idleness. If the state would appropriate more money to establish more schools throughout her borders, and run them at least six months in the year, abe would need fewer

appropriate more money to establish more schools throughout her borders, and run them at least six months in the year, she would need fewer gails and there would be fewer convicts in our penitentiaries. You say further: "Our people are taxed to make professional men in our schools and colleges—we mean doctors and lawyers." The girls' high school since its institution has annually turned out an average of over twenty girls, equitipped in mind and heart, to nobly perform life's duties and to adorn and bless the best society. Many of our best teachers in this city and in different parts of the state have come from this school.

They have been taught it is honorable to work, and they do not hesitate to perform household duties. The boys' high school has yearly sent forth an average of about fifteen. Of this number we do not believe as many as twelve have gone into the professions of law and medicine Some after going through the course here have entered various colleges of this and other states.— Many of them have teken fine a bands in their classes, and quite a number have borne off the highest; honors. Some of this number, and some who did not have the means to go farther than to complete the high school course here, are teaching, and they are doing good work. A boy of the recent graduating class has been recommended by the teacher elected to fill Professor Landrum's place at Calhoun, as an assistant.

The young man is well qualified to fill the position, and will do credit to himself and our high school. The large majority of the graduates have gone quitely to work, some for themselves and others for employers. We hear good reports from nearly every one. The principles of truth, of right, of justice, of honorsty and morality are imprised upon their minds throughout the whole

gone quietly to work, some for themselves and others for employers. We hear good reports from nearly every one. The principles of truth, of right, of justice, of honesty and morality are impressed upon their minds throughout the whole course. They are taught it is their duty to work, to be self reliant and faithful in everything. And yet you would abolish these schools and deprive the boys and girls of Atlants of this important training. You would secomplish the very thing you are writing against; you would promote superficialty in education.

Putting a boy into an industrial school without proper training would be like giving a babe

perficialty in education.

Putting a boy into an industrial school without proper training would be like giving a babe strong meats; it could not digest and appropriate them; so the boy could not understand and appreciate the principles of mechanics and engineering without a previous knowledge of geometry, trigonometry and surveying. A boy who understands these things has greatly the advantage of one who is ignorant of them. His work would be more intelligent and his advancement more rapid. It would be an unwise thing for Atlanta to sholish either one, or both of her high schools; it might, however, be the part of wisdom to supplement thesefwith industrial schools. Give the high schools better quarters and better appurtenances; the city can make no investment that would bring a richer reward.

This is eminently a utilitarian age, and if we cannot see a nickle or a gold dollar in everything, we conclude it is worthless. We seem to overlook the fact that it is exceedingly important to train and cultivate the mind so that it may take hold of and comprehend any subject. The study of the languages, the sciences and mathematics is regarded by most well educated men as peculiarly adapted to this purpose.

No good farmer thinks it time lost to break his land thoroughly before planting his crop.

When he uses a two-horse turner and a subsoiler in the same furrow, his land is ready for the reception of any kind of seeds, and if properly cultivated, with good seasons, he expects an abundant harvest. But if he merely scratch his land his crop will be light.

er in the same furrow, his land is ready for the reception of any kind of seeds, and if properly cultivated, with good seasons, he expects an abundant harvest. But if he merely scratch his land his crop will be light.

There is in these days a great furor for change and new methods. We believe in progress. We do not approve of holding to any practice just be cause our fathers adopted it (though we have great respect for the "traditions of the elders.")

All change is not progress. We should "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good," though it be as "old as the hills."

The education is not merely the acquisition of knowledge. An unedweated mind may be filled with fasts, and yet have no power to assort, arrange and digest them. "Knowledge is power" only when the mind is able to apply it to some purrose. We need the culture and preparation which the present system gives; and we need, as supplementary to tais, industrial schaols that the training of the hand may keep pace with the improvement of the mind. It is very important to have good farmers, good mechanics, and good nachinists, but we should not subordinate soul and mind to hand culture. We should educate heart, and mind, and hand so as to make a symmettical being worthy to bear the image of his Maker.

Principal, Boys High School.

CONSTITUTIONALS. General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops

Caught on the Rau, The action of the Atlanta city council in order ing the bells tolled and the flags half masted on the day of General Grant's funeral was directly in the line of the established precedents. In the case of Lincoln our city fathers went to the extreme limit.' They passed a resolution or an ordinance providing for the erection of a Lincoln monu ment. It was proposed to make the memoria shaft an imposing affair, but the project died a natural death.

A graphic story of the war, published in THE ITUTION, a few days ago, recalled the writer, Fam Echels, to the minds of many readers. bright boy. Here in Atlanta he made a reputation as a merchant, journalist lawyer and railroad man at an early age. Next to Sam's natural ability, his towering self-conceit ushed him along. His opinion of himself may be dimly comprehended when stated in his own ords. One day, when he was reading law, he laid his book aside, and turning to a fellow stu-

"When I think of the strength and wide range of my mental faculties, and the variety and ex-tent of my attainments, I stand back and look upon myself in utter amazement. So far as I can see, I am complete. I can think of nothing that is wanting. I would not give a snap of my finger to add to my present stock of knowledge one more fact or one more accomplishment!"

When rebuked for his over-weening vanity, Sam calmly replied that he was not conceited; he was simply conscious of his own phenomenal powers and acquirements.

The storm, yesterday, was an electrical disturbance of exceptional violence. In some parts of the city great balls of electricity as large as a man's head darted through the air, bursting into a thousand fragments. The rain came from the east and fell in torrents. At one time a regular cloud burst emptied itself. Passengers on the midday trains found closed windows no protection, and spread their umbrellas. Altogether it was a tropical storm.

THE bandsomest college annual ever published n the south is "The Bomb." This warlike projectile is published by the corps of the Virginia military institute at Lexington. Mr. Albert Howell, of Atlanta, is the ditor-in chief. "The Bomb" in addition to much valuable information concerning the college, its ocieties and students, contains several finely executed engravings. Its appearance and conents reflect much credit upon its youthful editor and the grand old institute under whose auspices it is published.

MEN frequently speak of some crime coming under their observation as being unpar-alleled. They denounce certain conduct as the worst, the wickedest or the meanest that they ever saw. Governor Stephens always stuck to it that the most villainous and depraved scene ever witnessed by him was at a religious meeting. A man went up among the "mourners," while his wife, a handsome young woman, remained on a back seat. When the husband was busily engaged in prayer, the wife was listening complacently to a wild young man who was making love to her!

It is an incontrovertible fact that the masses of he southern people are better informed on constiutional and legal questions than their fellow citens of the north. Just why it is so would require too long an explanation. For generations the southern mind has been interested in matters pertaining to government, legislation and the administration of justice, while the orthern mind has been concentrated upon com merce and industry. This state of things surrises and sometimes irritates northern visitors. Not long ago a sharp Washington journalist came fown here, and after the fashion of his kind, volinteered to throw a little light upon certain uestions of public interest. He was a good talker, but the people he conversed with worried him by their frequent references to the state and federal constitutions and the statutes. Gradually the Washington man developed a bad temper, and became cross and sour. He would sit around the hotels for hours at a time and refuse introductions. "No, I thank you," he would say to his well meaning friend, "I'd rather not meet him, He's another statesman, I suppose, I never saw such a crop of statesmen as you have down here in Georgia," After awhile he went back to Washington, where he could write and say what he pleased without having every man be met jumping him with a fine consti

The astonishing way in which some men flas's nto notice is equalled only by the suddenness with which they flash out. There was the Rev. Dr. V. Watkins Hicks. What a sensation he created at one time. Of English parentage, he was nursed in the hot bed of radicalism. Turning up in South Carolina after the war, he adopted southern views, and as a Methodist preacher loomed up as a power in the land. Later he resided in Macon. and lectured throughout the state. His popularity was immense. Then he flitted to Florida, returned to the republicans and posed for several years with varying fortunes as a statesman and preacher. Finally he dropped entirely out of public notice, and when last heard of was agent for a patent stump-pulling machine somewhere in Flori-Many of our citizens have a lively recollection

of the gang of federal soldiers who came through our lines the latter part of the war and stole a train at Big Shanty, with the intention of burning all the bridges on the State road. The daring adventurers were captured, brought to Atlanta, and several of them were executed here. As they passed through our streets it was the general verdict that they had bold, hard, wicked faces. But times change and men change with them. Some of the men escaped and settled down in their northern homes as good and law-abiding citizens, One of them, William Pittenger, became a preacher. Sometime ago a Constitution man met him, and was impressed by his mild look, his pleasant voice and evident devotion to the cause of the Master, "I am afraid," said Mr. Pittenger, shaking his head, "that I was once a wicked young man, but several weeks in your jail in Atlanta, under the very shadow of the gallows, made another man of me."

Atlanta has had very few humorous weeklies, and their career was of the briefest. The first venture in this line was during the war. It was a very small paper with very big type, profusely illustrated with advertising cuts borrowed from all the job offices in town. It contained a letter from Bill Arp, one from John Happy, a poem and several jokes, The price of a single fifty cents. A large copy Was edition was placed in the hands of the newsdeal ers, and at the end of a week it was found that one copy had been sold. Finding that it was not filling a long felt want the paper suspended. The true secret of its non-success was its unfortunate name. It was called "Hard Tack." Just at that time if our soldiers were sick of anything in the world it was hard tack. They hated the sight of it, and as soon as they saw a comic journal ibearing at its masthead the name of the abominable stuff, their dyspeptic stomachs revolted and the jig was up.

Some law students are scared out of their senses when they are examined for admission to the bar, and give very queer answers. . A young man who was examined by Judge John Collier, one day, was asked what steps he would take if a client gave him an account against a solvent party, with instructions to make the money. The student per vously answered: "I would get a policeman and have him arrest the man, and puthin in jail if he didn't pay." The judge looked kindly over his spectacles at the young man, and said:

Well, that would be a very effective way of making collections, if the law allowed it, but as that is not the case you would have to pursue another course." He then suggested that the student was very young and could put in his time to advanvery young and could put in the next tage if he continued his studies until the next term of court. It is needless to say that the advice was accepted, and when the applicant turned up six months later he was well prepared for the examination.

Here is some financial gossip about our patent medicine men. The four partners in the Swift Specific company divided from June to June last \$119,000 net profit for the year, besides extending their business very largely, and spending nearly \$200 000 in advertising. Dr. Rankin and the Lamars of that company paid Dr. Bradfield \$10,000 for a three fourths interest in his Regulator and made their money back in one year. George Lowndes has salted down in real estate about \$50,000 profit out of Woolley's Opium Cure, and Dr. Woolley has, of course, made more. A half interest in the B. B. B. medicine was offered to Mote Boyd a few years ago for \$500; a short time since Mr. Tom Meador offered \$10,000 for a fourth interest, and was told if he trebled his offer it would not be considered. Dr. Walter Taylor is spending this year \$35,000 in advertising his specialties and is making a fortune, especially with his cordial. Dr. Pemberton is on his fee again, and prosperous, with the wine of coca, into which Dr, Woolley has bought an interest.

SARA SOTA'S SCOUNDRELS.

Florida Lady Convinces the Buffalo People that Bidwell is a Bad Man, rom the Buffalo, New York, Express.

Yesterday morning the Express published an interview with Mr. W. C. Crum, of Tampa, Flor-ida. Mr. Crum believed Bidwell would be ac-

The very day that Mr. Crum was here, Friday, there arrived in Buffalo a lady who lives in Sara Sots, Florida, is a neighbor of the Bidwells, or was before the Bidwell home at Sara Sota was broken up. She was a neighbor, too, of Mrs. Abbe. wife of the man for whose murder Bid well is held. This lady is Mrs. H. M. Greer, formerly Miss Johnson, of Buffalo. She left Florida about two weeks ago, and will spend several weeks with friends in Buffalo. She is a lady of refinement, and all statements as to the situation and feeling in Manatee ounty are entitled to great weight.

Now, what does Mrs. Greer say? She says that she knows, and that the respectable Christian people of southern Florida know that A. B. Bidvell is a villain of the blackest stamp.

Sara Soto is no town. It is only a frontier settlement. Neighbors live half mile a part. There never was any formal organization known as the Sara Soto Assassination society. There were simply a number of bad, unscrupulous men in the neighborhood who wanted to rule things, and who stopped at no law, who were capable of any crime to carry their ends. Foremost among these were Dr. Andrews and Bidwell. Bidwell, she

these were Dr. Andrews and Bidwell. Bidwell, she holds, had a bad record when he went to Florida. He kept a store at Sara Sota, where he sold pork, powder and shot, and other frontier supplies. The woman he had for a wife was known as Mr. Loring, or Mrs. Bidwell No. 2. Mrs. Bidwell No. 1, it is understood, has been living of late in Milwaukee. Both Mrs. Bidwell, and the present Mrs. Bidwell (or Loring) are well remembered in this city, where they appeared in legal proceedings not many years ago. To the first Mrs. Bidwell, Mrs. Greer gives the character of a lady and an honest woman. Of Mr. Bidwell's present consort in Floridshe has not quite so high an opiniou. She think her quite on a par with Bidwell, and relates how she and a few other women have aided the men in their murderous plans.

she and a few other women have aided the men in their murderous plans.

Mrs. Greer related to an Express representative the details of the murder of Abbe. Abbe was the postmaster at Sara Sota. He was a good man, and had a plantation not far from Mr. Greer's. All the horrible details of his murder, published some time since in the Express, were related with dramatic vividness. Such was the state of things in Manatee county at the time of the murder that Mis. Greer was in constant terror of violence against herself or husband, they being friendly to the Abbes. In July last, before the murder, her husband was in Bidwell's store. Millard was there, drunk. There had existed great bitterness toward Abbe, not particularly on political reasons, but because he was an honest, inoffensive man, and thwarted the schemes of Andrews, Bidwell, Willard and others. On the occasion mentioned, Mr. Greer heard threats made. He heard Bidwell say to Willard: schemes of Andrews, Bidwell, Willard and others. On the occasion mentioned, Mr. Greer heard threats made. He heard Bidwell say to Willard: "Have you got the razor?" "Yes," said Wilard. "If the razor won't answer this will," replied Bidwell, showing a huse cheese knife. Mr. Greer left the store to avoid a quarrel. For days afterwardhe and Mrs. Greer kept constant watch, with firearms reedy, lest violence against them be undertaken, After the murder an incident occurred worth mentioning. When the murdered Abbe was dragged to the water's edge, his faithful dog followed. mentioning. When the murdered Abbe was dragged to the water's edge, his faithful dog followed. Afterward Miss. Bidwell, (so-called, says Miss. Greer), managed to have her own dogs kill the Abbe dog. It was, perhaps, proof of her spirit. At any rate it did not raise her in the eatimation of some of the people of Sara Sots. When Bidwell was arrested, he said: "What are you making all this fuss for about damned old Abbe? There have been murders before down here and they have blown over. So will this one." So there had been murders before asys Miss. here and they have blown over. So will this one." So there had been murders before, says Mrs. Greer, and she men tions the killing of Riley, who was buried by the roadside, where he was shotshot with Bidwell's run, the best gun it Manatee county. The bistory of Riley might be related, if space allowed. He was a bad man, and deserved his fate, though, of course, says Mrs. Greer, that didn't justify the act of his murderers. Well, Bidwell was arrested and taken to Pine Level and put in the "cage." The county jail was an old two story frame building, not very secure. Some time ago a move was made to build in the middle of this house a huge from berred cage. Bidwell was the first man who favored the "cage." Now Bidwell has enjoyed (7) the cage from the inside. Throughout his imprison neut he has borne himself in a high handed, confident manner. "If they don't convict Bidwell," said Mrs. Greer yesterday, "he will be hung or shot by tae people within twenty-four hours of his acquittal."

When Dr. Dalton went down to Florida, says Mrs. Greer, he went intending to help Ridwell in some way, if possible. He got as far as Tampa, where he was shown the true state of the case by a brother Mason, and he discretely abandoned his mission and went no further.

Marrying for Money. From Temple Bar. I had a conversation recently with a very clever and attractive New York lady, who, among other misfortunes, was afflicted with \$2,000,000. She said she would never marry, because she would not believe that any man wanted her for any other reason than her gold. "And what," I asked, "do reason than her gold. "And what," I asked, "do you lose thereby?" If a gentleman takes you because you are so pretty, the smalloox, a fall from a horse, any accident may destroy your beauty, and where will his love be fit its for that reason only he took you? If another one talls in lore with you because you are so freah, so young, so lively, time is safe to destroy all that, and your hold on him is lost. But if he takes you for your money, you need only beware of dangerous speculations, and you will always keep the charm that brought him to your feet, and you have nothing to fear? "That is one way of looking at it," she said, and so completely did she embrace my option that barely a year after I received an invitation to her wedding with an English nobleman.

VANQUISHED.

An Admirable Poem on the Victory of Death Over the Hero of Many Battles. Chicago, July 2. - The News has received from Francis F. Brown, editor of The Dial, the following admirable poem on the death of General Grant: VANG TISHED.

Not by the ball or brand, Sped by a mortal band; Not by the lightning stroke When fiery tempests broke— Not midst the ranks of war,

Unmoved, undismayed.
In the crash and carnage of the cannonade,
Eye that dimmed not,
Hand that failed not.
Brain that swerved not,
Heart that qualled not,
Steel nerve, from form—
The dauntless spirit that o'erruled the storm.

While the hero peaceful slept, A foeman to his chamber crept; Lightly to the slumberer came. Touched his brow and breathed his name; O'er the stricken brow there passed Suddenly an icy blast.

The conqueror of a hundred fields
To a mightler conqueror yields;
No mortal forman's blow;
Laid the great soldier low;
Victor in his latest breath—
Vanquished, but by Death.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

HE FRIENDLY FEBLING BE TWEEN THE SECTIONS.

sities of Twenty Years Ago - A Good Article From a Soldier's Pen-The Difference Detween War and Peace, Etc.

we commend the sentiments expressed in the lowing article from the Grand Army Sentine me of the bomb proof soldiers of the south is some of the bomb proof soldiers of the south:
is some years since at a reunion of a certaic regisome years since at a reunion of a certaic regisome years since at a reunion of a certaic regisome years since at a reunion of a certaic regisome years since at a reunion of a certaic regisome years since at the corporacity. He had, during
some interpretation of the flow of the soldier, and
the war, been a thin, hollow chested tripling, and
the war, been a thin, hollow chested tripling, and
the way since formed for paramet, and the atsome the bounder of the soldier, and
the line was almost perfect, only needing the
whole a simple that it is the year of the corporation of martin's "bay window" some
whole the searward to make It all right Again
the command was sharply given, "Right dress,"
the command was sarply given, "Right dress,"
the command was sar in, was very audible.

In, was very audible.

world has moved in twenty years. Times changed. The sword has been beaten into clowshare, the soldier has been one the citizen, eace reigns where war desolated. The men lought against the flag, who faced us in battle through four long years, are today citizens us of our common country, loyal citizen

array through four long years, are today citizens with us of our common country, loyal citizen crenes we are.

And yet when we say this, there are thousands of our comrades in the north who will smile, and say we are mistaken. Some have taken us severely to task, called us "soft shells," and other disagrees able names, and all because we speak what we know to be facts, and are trying to "heal old sores" instead of canterizing and probing, and giving more pain. They will say, "Oh, no: you can't tell us that. We remember all about those peope down there in the south, warmember how where in the south, warmember how some of our boys were mistreated and abused, and how thousands of dead lie today in soldiers' graves on distant fields, and thousands more came home maimed and crippled by rebel mistles. These things and much more we remember, and you can't tell us of the loyalty of the south.

Comrades, you are "dressing on the front of twenty years ago." You remember. Your knowledge of the south is simply a memory; a sad and unpleasant memory at that, and tinged and blurred with smirches of blood.

Our knowledge of the south, is a fact of today, a knowledge gained from years of association with the people since the war. The war, with us who

a hnowledge gained from years of association will ser people since the war. The war, with us whe have lived in the south can hardly be said to have losed in '65. We laid down the sword and the musket at that time only to continue the battle with tongue and pen. Step by step we have additional to the said to have a step of the said to the said tongue and pen. Step by step we have additional to the said tongue and pen. with tongue and peh, step by step we have advanced.

Seeds of loyalty have been sown here and there, and yonder; the old rebel soldier has invariably been the first to join hands with us, and today, thank God, we have a new south. Her people are a loyal to the country and the flag as we, who wore the blue. They are glad that the questions of secession and slavery are settled forever. They amit that these very principles would have made accession as failure, and every southern solwer is grateful to our noble leader, General Grant, that he is permitted to be today a citizen of our forlows union.

for ious union.

These are the facts of the present, and it is well they are. Were it otherwise, then our tremendous scriffee of blood and treasure would have been are naught, and a time would come in the near future when war's alarms would again sound, and section would again be divided against section.

non. Ton't understand us to claim that the fools are all dead. There are still some of them left in the sound that we let as in the north, but in neither faction do they represent the people. The fangs of the old southern fire eater, and the old northern somethers are drawner, and me old southern fre eater, and the old normen experiesed are drawn, and they can harm no more. No power on earth can again array the people of the United States in arms, save as brother, and side by side, doing battle against a foreign foe. Let every comrade of the Grand Army, ettry old union soldier, comprehend the changes time has made and "dress on the line of today.

A PLUGGED ARTERY.

Why a Young New Yorker Will Have to Loss His Leg.

om the New York Times. Thomas F. Segur, of number 89 Heaty street ooklyn, will have the lower part of his right leg utated in a couple of days at the New York despital. On Tuesday morning, last week, he left to home apparently in the best of health. He is 24 years of age, of medium height and well knit teme, without a pound of flesh to spare. As he depend out of the train at the New York terminus of through his right leg. He halted for a few oments and said to a friend, "I wonder if this is cumatism; I never had it before." The friend made light of it, and Segur gritting his teeth, accepted his friend's invitation to "come on." The pain momentarily grew worse, but he managed to reach the Western Union building, in which he was employed as a clerk by Dalton & Swayne. He found it impossible to climb the steps. His right leg had become useless, as if it were paralyzed. He was carried into the building, but as the pain

found it impossible to climb the steps. His right leg had become useless, as if it were paralyzed. He was carried into the building, but as the pain in his leg grew unbearable he asked to be taken to the Chambers street hospital. His request was promptly complied with. His leg was examined at the hespital and he was told he was booked for quite a slege; that his leg was paralyzed, and would need constant attention for weeks. Mr. Segur was removed to the New York hospital. His leg was examined by House Surgeon Manning, who told him amputation would be neccessary as sangrene had set in.

Mr. Segur received the unpleasant information cooly. He for a time had great difficulty in understanding why it was neccessary to take his leg off. He could not remember that he had injured himself many way, and the diagonis of his case was different from anything he had ever read or heard of. A "blug" of fibrinous matter had passed down one of the larger arteries and had stopped at the mouth of a smaller astery, at the upper part of the caff. This checked the circulation, and the lower part of the leg became useless and finally dead. Gaurene was a martal consequence of a stoppage of the circulation. The leg is particulored. A portion is black; it o rest of the affected part is blue and red. Mr. Segur seemed quite comfortable last evening when seen by a Times reporter. At the time he was suffering very little pain, as he was under the influence of hypodermic injections. "Sometimes," he said "the pain is worse than I can describe. I have had peritonitis, and it is wild in comparison. The pain ex ends all through the idea was ridiculous until I reached the explical and found that paralysis was the result of he stoppage of the circulation, or embolism of he spot in a couple of days, and that he would be all right again them. In discussing the case one of the physicians at the hospital said it was uncommor ather than rare. Fibrinous matter, which has tit takes the latter course occasionally. Mr. segur's and several other cases have d

Pink the Leading Color for Youth.

From the Town Topics.

Pink is the leading color for youth. A young ted personage whose beauty has been noted by don society newspapers, wore recently at a tras ball a costume composed of a pink tule that, through which ran narrow bands of pink tule that, through which ran narrow bands of pink is the draperies were lace, the decollete body pink sain draped with lace, caught up with his marabout feathers; round the throat a necked pink daisies with diamond pendant, and the area flowers studding the dark hair with diamond stars.

A Livelihood From Ducks.

the Norton, Kas., Courier. here are many persons in the far west who eplarge flocks of ducks and realize handsome them. As many as one thousand are together. They are fed on wheat, and the mal cost of maintaining each is about \$1.15. If yeach about twelve dozen eggs a year, the left for twenty cents per dozen, feaving a new teeping one thousand ducks may count on my tood living, made in a very casy way.

pute and the World Laughs at You.

Mr. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is foolish enough to ate with Colonel John A. Joyce over the authorship of an alleged poem, entitled "Laugh, and the world Laughs With You." Disinterested farms wonder how it is that either will admit the written it. Indiana can furnish any mount of just such poetry, the buyer to cord and reason it at it a cord, and no taxers.

The Preper Book to Take,

in her packing, "that we ought to take a sa with us to Saratoga?" can do as you like," he replied calmly, a only book that I shall need is my pocket-

hat would be a very effective way of mak. ons, if the law allowed it, but as that case you would have to pursue another He then suggested that the student was he continued his studies until the next of court. It is needless to say the advice was accepted, en the applicant turned up six months latwas well prepared for the examination.

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, what does Mrs. Greer say? She says that and that the respectable Christian of southern Florida know that A. B. Bida willain of the blackest stamp.

a Soto is no town. It is only a frontier set-nj. Neighbors live half mile a part. There was any formal organization known as the Soto Assassination society. There: mply a number of bad, unscrupulous men reighborhood who wanted to rule things, who stopped at no law, who were capable of me to carry their ends. Foremost among were Dr. Andrews and Bidwell, Bidwell, she

were Dr. Andrews and Bidwell. Bidwell, she had a bad record when he went to Florida. It is a store at Sara Sota, where he sold pork, er and shot, and other frontier supplies. Them he had for a wife was known as Mrs. S. oor Mrs. Bidwell No. 2. Mrs. Bidwell No. 1t is understood, has been a for a milwankee. Both Bidwell, and the present Mrs. Bidwell (or appeared in legal proceedings not many ago. To the irst Mrs. Bidwell, Mrs. Greer the character of a lady and an honest woof Mr. Bidwell's present consort in Florida as not quite so high an opinion. She thinks uite on a par with Bidwell, and relates how had a few other women have aided the men in nurderous plans.

unite on a par with Bidwell, and relates how the a few other women have aided the men in murderous plans.

Greer related to an Express representative etails of the murder of Abbe. Abbe was the assers at Sara Sota. He was a good man, and plantation not far from Mr. Greer's. All the ble details of his murder, published some since in the Express, were related with drarvividness. Such was the state of things in the county at the time of the murder that Greer was in constant terror of violence is therself or husband, they being friendly to Abbes. In July last, before the murder, husband was in Bidwell's store, and was there, drunk. There arised great bitterness toward Abbe, not pararily on political reasons, but because he was conest, moffensive man, and thwarted the mes of Andrews, Bidwell, Willard and others, the occasion mentioned, Mr. Greer head as made. He heard Bidwell say to Willard; so you got the razor?" "Yes," said Willard, showing a huse cheese knife. Mr. Greer left tore to avoid a quarrel. For days afterward ha Mrs. Greer kept constant watch, with firearms, lest violence against them be undertaken, the murder an incident occurred worth

was arrested, he said: "What are you ting all this fuss for about dammed old ae? There have been murders before down and they have blown over. So will this one." there had been murders before, says Mrs. er, and she mentions the killing of Riley, who buried by the roadside, where he was shottwith Bidwell's run, the best gun in Manacounty. The history of Riley might be red. If space allowed. He was a bad man, and eved his fate, though, of course, says Mrs. er, that didn't justify the act of his murderers, lell. Bidwell was arrested and taken to Pine el and put in the "osge." The county jail was old two story frame building, not very secure time sgo a move was made to bhild in the idle of this house a huge fron-barred cage, well was the first man who favored the "osge." We Bidwell has enjoyed (?) the cage from the die. Throughout his imprisou nent he has ne himself in a high handed, contident manner. If they don't couviet Bidwell," said Mrs. Greer terday, "he will be hung or shot by the people hin twenty-four hours of his acquittel."

Signey he went intending to help Bid well in the way, if possible. He got as far as Tampa, ere he was shown the true state of the case by wother Mason, and he discretely abandoned his sion and went no further.

Marrying for Money.

From Temple Bar

Marrying for Money.

I had a conversation recently with a very clever and attractive New York lady, who, among other nisfortunes, was afflicted with \$2,000,000. She aid she would never marry, because she would not believe that any man wanted her for any other on than her gold. "And what," I asked, "do ason than her gold. "And what," I asked, "do on lose thereby?" If a gentleman takes you be use you areso pretty, the smallox, a fall from horse, any accident may destroy your beauty, at where will his love be lift is for that reason will his love be lift is for that reason will he took you? If another one talls in love with an because you are so fresh, so young so lively, me is safe to destroy all that, and your hold on m is lost. But if he takes you for your money, at need only beware of dangerous speculations, if you will always keep the charm taat brought in to your feet, and you have nothing to fear, that is one way of looking at it, "she said, and completely did she embrace my opinion that rely a year after I received an invitation to her adding with an English nobleman.

An Admirable Poem on the Victory of Death Over the Hero of Many Battles. Chicago, July 20 - The News has received from Frencis F. Brown elector of The Dial, the following admirable poem on to death of General Grant: VANG TISHED.

Not by the ball or brand, Sped by a mortal hand; Not by the lightning stroke When fiery tempests broke— Not midst the ranks of war,

Unmoved, undismayed.
In the crash and carnage of the cannonade,
Eye that dimmed not,
Hand that failed not,
Brain that swerved not,
Heart that qualled not,
Steel nerve, iron form—
The dauntless spirit that o'erruled the storm.

While the hero peaceful slept,
Aloeman to his chamber crept;
Lightly to the slumberer came.
Teuched his brow and breathed his name;
O'er the stricken brow there passed
Suddenly an icy blast.

The here woke, rose undismayed, Saluted Death- and sheathed his blade.

The conqueror of a bundred fields. To a mightler conqueror yields; No mortal foeman's blow Laid the great soldier low; Victor in his latest breath—Vanquished, but by Death.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE FRIENDLY FEBLING BE TWEEN THE SECTIONS.

take to Those Who Try to Keep Alive the Ani-philiss of Twenty Years Ago - A Good article From a Soldier's Pen-The Difference privates War and Peace, Etc.

mecommend the sentiments expressed in the solving article from the Grand Army Sentinel name of the bomb proof soldiers of the south: sme of the bomb proof soldiers of the south:

Sme years since at a reunion of a certair regismi, one of the comrades was conspicuously
smi, one of the comrades was conspicuously
sminent for his corporosity. He had, during
the smith should be smith the smith should be smith the late of the boys were formed for parade, and the adsmith thing position on the flank, gave the comsmith shoulder touched shoulder, and
in the smith shoulder touched shoulder, and
the small shoulder touched shoulder.

The small shoulder touched shoulder, and
the small shoulder touched shoulder.

The small shoulder touched shoulder the
small small shoulder to make it all right Again
should small should should be small sho hine was aimost perioect, only needing the wholess rearward to make it all right Again we inches rearward to make it all right Again at the command was sharply given, 'Right dress,'' the soundard was sharply given, 'Right dress,'' the soundard was not all revel with made on his right and he looked with a frown to make to learn who was out of position. Just the, he was startled by the voice of the adjustant: 'All rear was specific to the command of the

in that passes along the fact of the fact common country, loyal citizens

e more and are trying to "neal old sores" cauterizing and probing, and giving. They will say, "Oh, no; you can't tell We remember all about those down there in the south, berhow bitter they were against the south, bernow bitter they were against the solution of our boys were mistreated, and how thousands of dead lie today i graves on distant feelds and thousands.

her and you can't tell us of the loyalty of the gouth!
Comrades, you are "dressing on the front of twelfy years ago." You remember. Your knowledge of the south is simply a memory; a sad and subject and the sum of the solicity of the south, is a fact of today, a howledge gained from years of association with ser people since the war. The war, with us who are lived in the south can hardly be said to have closed in 65. We laid down the sword and the masket at that time only to continue the battle with tongue and pen. Step by step we have admended. seeds of loyalty have been sown here and there,

sects of loyally have been sown here and there, my yonder; he old rebel soldier has invariably been the first to join hands with us, and today, hank God, we have a new south. Her people are a leyal to the country and the flag as we, who wore the bine. They are glad that the questions of secession and slavery are settled foreer. They shut that these very principles would have rade secession a failure, and every southern soler is grateful to our noble leader, General Grant, bat he is permitted to be today a citizen of our poisous union. these are the facts of the present, and it is well

There are the facts of the present, and it is well sey are. Were it otherwise, then our tremendous scriftee of blood and treasure would have been is naught, and a time would come in the near future when war's alarms would again sound, adsection would again be divided against sec-

on't understand us to claim that the fools are lead. There are still some of them left in the and. There are still some of them left in the as well as in the north, but in neither factor they represent the people. The largs of idsouthern fire eater, and the old northern exhead are drawn, and they can harm now the continuous and they can harm now the continuous the continuous and the changes old union soldier, comprehend the changes. ey old union soldier, comprehend the change has made and "dress on the line of today.

A PLUGGED ARTERY.

Why a Young New Yorker Will Have to Loss

om the New York Times. Thomas F. Segur, of number 89 Heavy street oklyn, will have the lower part of his right leg imputated in a couple of days at the New York torpital. On Tuesday morning, last week, he left is home apparently in the best of health. He is me, without a pound of flesh to spare. As he ped out of the train at the New York terminus he Brooklyn bridge an acute twinge of pain ough his right leg. He halted for a few ments and said to a friend, "I wonder if this is matism; I never had it before." The friend mannism; i never hast before. The Fried made light of it, and Segur gritting his teeth, accepted his friend's invitation to "come on." The pin momentarily grew worse, but he managed to leach the Western Union building, in which he was temployed as a clerk by Daiton & Bwayne. He found it impossible to climb the steps. His right leg had become useless, as if it were paralyzed. Be was carried into the building, but as the pain in his-leg rew unbearable he asked to be taken to the Chambers street hospital. His request was promptly complied with. His leg was examined at the hospital and he was told be was booked for quite a siege; that his leg was paralyzed, and would need constant attention for weeks. Mr. Segur was removed to the New York hospital. His leg was examined by House Surgeon Mauning, who told him amputation would be necessary as surgene had set in.

Mr. Segur received the unpleasant information coly. He for a time had great difficulty in undermanding why it was necessary to take his leg off. He could not remember that he had in jured himself hany way, and the disquois of his case was different from anything he had ever read or heard of. A "blug" of fibrinous matter had passed down one of the larger arteries and had stopped at the mouth das maller aftery, at the upper part of the Calf. Placed the circulation, and the lower part of he circulation. The leg is parti-colored. A por-lene was a "ural consequence of a stoppage of he circulation. The leg is parti-colored. A pormie light of it, and Segur gritting his teeth, ac-

circulation. The leg is parti-colored. A por n is black; the rest of the affected part is blue led. Mr. Spour sourced and the affect of the sourced and the so und red. Mr. Segur seemed quite comfortable last tening when seem by a Times reporter. At the time he was suffering very little pain, as he was under the influence of hypodermic injections. Semetimes," he said, "the pain is worse than I m describe. I have had peritonitis, and it is said in comparison. The pain ex ends all through lackg. I could not imagine what was wrong this me at first. I felt as if I were paralyzed, but look the dies was ridiculous until I reached the capital and found that paralysis was the result of testoppage of the circulation, or embolism of the populated artery."

he populated artery."

Mr. Sepur mentioned casually that his leg must the off in a couple of days, and that he would be all right again then. In discussing the case one of the physicians at the hospital said it was uncommon rather than rare. Fibrinous matter, which seemes detached from the walls of the heart generally mores upward rather than downward, but at it takes the latter course occasionally. Mr. sepur's and several other cases have demonstrate.

Pink the Leading Color for Youth.

om the Town Topics.

Pink is the leading color for youth. A young aled personage whose beauty has been noted by ondon society newspapers, wore recently at a standon society newspapers, wore recently at that ball a costume composed of a pink, tulle sat, through which ran narrow bands of pink san, the draperies were lace, the decollete bodhpink satin draped with lace, caught up with the marabout feathers, round the throat a neckel pink daisies with diamond pendant, and the sar fowers studding the dark hair with diamond stars.

A Livelihood From Ducks. the Norton, Kas., Courier. large flocks of ducks and realize handsome is from them: As many as one thousand are together. They are fed on wheat, and the unilost of maintaining each is about \$1.15.

the lay each about twelve dozen eggs a year,
take tell for twenty cents per dozen, leaving a
tage of profit of about £125 for each duck. A
then keeping one thousand ducks may count on

I seed living, made in a very easy way. Dispute and the World Laughs at You.

In his Wheeler Wilcox is foolish enough he with Colonel John A. Joyce over the cabipof an alleged poem, entitled "Laugh, and he world Laughs With You." Disinterested and he world Laughs With You." Disinterested and world Laughs With Hou." Disinterested and world how it is that either will admit same written it. Indiana can furnish any mention it is a limited of the same it is a superior of the same it is at \$4 a cord, and no taxers.

The Proper Book to Take. the New York Sun. "Den't you think, dear," she said, as she paused a etin her packing. "that we ought to take a both with us to Saratoga?"
"Im can do as you like." he replied calmly, at the only book that I shall need is my pocket-

WOMEN A-STRADDLE. The Fair Female Riders and Jockeys of Old England.

From the London Telegraph.
Little surprise need befelt in these days at the announcement that application has just been made by a liege lady to the Belgian Jockey club for permission to ride in gentlemen's races.

Madame Stroobants-for such is the fair Amazon's name-has entered a horse of her own for the Prix des Dames at Louvain, and threatens that, in the event of her petition being rejected, she will go to the scales and insist on her right to be weighed as an ordinary jockey. We may assume that it is her intention to don boots and breeches, after the fashion set by the professional horsemen of England, and also to ride upon a man's saddle; for Madame Stroobants can hardly be ignoiant- the famous race between Mrs. Thornton and Frank Buckle at York to the contrary notwithstanding-that the disposition of a lady's weight upon a side saddle gives great advantage to her more equally balanced antagonist of the other sex.

other sex.

In England the ladies who have hitherto dissinguished themselves as race riders against time and sgainst male antagonists were always content to cor fine themselves to the side saddle. No passage of turf history is better known than that connected with the two races at York, in the first of which Mrs. Thornton, nominally, though not really the wife of Colonel Thornton, of Thornville. Royal, was beaten by Mr. Flint, while in the second she defeated the celebrated jockey Frank Buckle. The races in question took place over York race course in 1864 and 1805, and the last of the two afforded a subject for the picture painted by Benjamin Marshall, of which many engravings still hang upon the walls of Yorkshire country houses and wayside inns. "The lady of Colonel Thornton," says Fierce Egan, in his "Sporting Anecdots," "is equally attached to the sports of the field with her distinguished husband, and the singular contest which took place in 1804 between Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Flint stands recorded as one of the most remarkable occurrances which ever happened in the annals of the turf." In the course of one of their equestrian excursions in Thornville park. Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Flint had a dispute as to the respective merits of their horses. Vingarillo, ridden by the lady in her habit, contrived to distance Mr. Flint, when they submitted their horses to a competitive examination, and the gentleman was so chagrined that he challenged his fair conquerer, who was a very pretty woman, to meet him in public at York.

The match juneped with Colonel Thornton's humor, and it was agreed that it should come ofton the last day of the York meeting in 1804. It was concluded on the following terms: "A match for five hundred guineas, four meles, between Colonel Thornton's humor, and it was agreed that it should come of on the last day of the York meeting in 1804. It was concluded on the following terms: "A match for five hundred guineas, four males, between Colonel Thornton's humor, and it was agreed that it should come In England the ladies who have hitherto dis-

At the commencement of the ruce the odds were

At the commencement of the race the odds were five and six to four on the lady, but in running the last mile the odds turned round in favor of Mr. Flint, who took the lead and kept it without difficulty. Mrs. Thornton used every exertion to win, but when she found that victory was out of the question she pulled up her horse, "in the most sportsmanlike style." a couple of distancts from home. "Never, surely," says the enthusiastic reporter, "did awoman ride in better form. It was difficult to say whether her horsemanship, her dress, or her beauty was most admired, but the tout ensemble was unique." The body of her habit was leopard colored, with blue sleeves, the skirt being buff and the cap blue. Mr. Flint rode in white.

in white. No words could express Mrs. Thornton's disappointment at her defeat, and the "uugallant conduct of Mr. Flint," whose only offense seems to have been that he vanquished a pretty woman, was severely reflected upon. It was said that not less than 1200,000 were staked upon the match, and the universal sdmiration for the fair sex with which Yorksbire was credited, and which sae has not yet lost, inflicted a heavy loss upon backers of all ages.

From the Philadelphia News.

The druggist knew a thing or two about business, so he put a sign in his window in large German letters, "German spoken here," and the very first hour it was up in walked a puffing, perspiring Teuton.
"Ich will say—hen der mon vot sprecken

The German Drug Clerk,

The head clerk closed one eye to the assist-ant, the proprietor grinned, and the boy purloined a dozen marshmallow drops as he answered: "The German clerk has just gone out to dinner with the French, Spanish, Chinese and Turkish clerks. Anything I can do "Vot time he kommen back mit dot dinner,

aint it?" "He won't be back for an hour. Anything I can do for you?"
"Ich will say—hen der mon vot sprecken

Sherman—Ich velten."
He waited an hour and a half.
"Dot mon vot sprecken Sherman bully goot eater, sint it?" The assistant then told him that the Germen clerk had sent word that his aunt was sick and that he wouldn't be back before four At four o'clock the German returned. "Ich vill say-hen dot men vot sprecken Sherman?' Then the proprietor asked him if it was

Then the proprietor asked him it it was snything important.

"Vot is dot? dot not imbordent?"

The proprietor, chief clerk and assistant tried to explain, and a man who came in for a Seidlitz powder chipped in, yelling at the top of his voice, and a little girl for rhubard said she knew a man down the street that could speak for the proprietor.

speak German, but the Teuton only shook his head: "Ich vill say, hen dot mon vot spreck-en Sherman?" They then told him that the German clerk would not be back before 12 o'clock at night.

At 12 there was a furious ring at the bell.

The proprietor fell down stairs, and the head clerk kicked over an arnica bottle on the way through the store, both reaching the door at

the same time.
"Ich vill say hen der mon vot sprecken Sherman. Then the proprietor seized an iron peetle, grabbed the Teuton by the throat and

shrieked: "You double dyed, infernal 'ich vill sayher,' tell me what you want, or, by the holy smoke, I'll brain you!"
"Ich vill nobben der mon vot sprecken Sherman to rite a bostel card to mine brudder vot vis in Milwaukee." Then they fell upon him and smote him full sore. The next day they took in the sign. And the clock in the willess howmed?

The Finny Tribe in Danger.

village boomed 2.

From the New York Sun.
Gentleman (to grocer)—Two gallons Santa Cruz, Gentleman (to grocer)—Two gallons Santa Cruz, one gallon Old Tom, two gallons Maryland club, four dozen Pommery Sec, four dozen Milwaukee, and six boxes Reina Vics.

Grocer—Yes, sir. That all, sir.
Gentleman—Er—do you keep fishing tickle?
Grocer—Yes, sir. full line, sir.
Gentleman—Put in a couple of fish hooks.

Likely to Succeed. From the New York Sun. Husband-My dear, do you think I could learn

to play the flute? Wife-I haven't a doubt of it. Husband-You think I possess musical talent? Wife-You possess a general desire to be disa-

A Fit of Abstraction, From the New York Sun.

A dry goods clerk took his girl out for some ice cream, the other night, and in a moment of absent-mindedness, thinking that he was waiting upon a customer, said cordially:
"Anything else?"
She took lemonade and cake.

Why Evarts' Speeches are Dry. From the Texas Siftings.
"Don't you think Evarts' speeches are rather 'Yes, but he has a good excuse."

"Why, he suffers from rheumatism, and he has to avoid every thing that is moist or damp." Taking the Chances. From the New York Sun.
"Do you know?" said George, warningly, "that in this extremely hot weather two or three dishes of this ice cream might prove fatal?

"I haven't a doubt of it," replied Cora, "but it would be a happy death to die."

"What is it, I'd like to know?"

HOME AND FARM,

BY BILL ARP. [Copyright, and all rights reserved by the author.]

How gratefully the blessed twilight succeeds the long July day—when one has been stewed and sweltered with the heat and glare of a burning sun for about ten hours, it is a comfort to see the shadows lengthen and the sun begin to near the western hills. The days are just long enough to make us love the night. We could not live if they were twice as long. We would not wish to live. How nicely the human frame is adapted to the plans and works of nature. How sweetly the night follows the day. What a luxury to sit in the western piazza just after the sun goes down and enjoy the cooling air and listen to the song of the katydids and see the laborers going slowly home from their long day's work. There are two frogs whose home is under the steps and about this time they come forth and hop around and contemplate and seem to know they are part of the household. The flying squirrels have their homes in the hollows of two trees near by and now is their time to nest and chirp and fly from tree to tree, and they, too, belong to our twilight family.

Entrest and comfort is not all that shade

does for man. It is nature's own restorer. It is the de that renovates the soil. It is the sun that warms and germinates, but it is the night that furnishes the plant food. Shade generates and supplies ammonia, which is what all vessels on foods upon. I wad to think that vegetation feeds upon. I used to think some plants like clover enriched the soil by bringing down from the atmosphere some of its nitrogen and depositing it in the soil. Some said it was the clover roots that decomposed and made the soil rich, but I am now convinced that summonia is generated from shade, and that the more shade the more plant tocd. A thick growth of clover is almost im-peretrable to sunlight. The clover does not have to be turned under to tertilize, neither does any green crop. Green soiling was pop-uiar a few years ago, but it is not now. Turn-ing cow peas under when green does no more good than when dry. It is the shade of the pea vines that does the work. It is the shade of the grass and the weeds that follow wheat that keeps the soil from the torrid sun and enriches the land by producing ammonia. Nature protects herself. She covers the exposed ground with a shield from the July and August sun. A good growth of cotton that laps from row to row will enrich the land hat a row areast, the will enrich the land, but a poor growth that leaves three-fourths of the ground exposed will impoverish the soil. It will get poorer every year. Better let the grass grow than have no shade. It is a mistake to plow the corn after it begins to silk. Let the morning glory vines come and cover the ground. You will have your harvest corn right there. Plant cow peas in every row.
They will give shade and help the corn and renew the soil. The pea is an air plant and feeds upon its nitrogen. The fence corners that have long been shaded are always rich. So is the ground that is covered by a blackberry patch and so is a canebrake. One would think that canebrakes and briars would exhaust the soil in a year or two, and so they would if it were not for the dense, im-penetrable shade they made. Suppose you tear down an old house in a field. What a uxuriant growth comes there. The best corn i have now is where the wheat was threshed last year. The straw remained upon the ground all the summer and then removed, but it left its mark behind and that corn looms up over its mark behind and that corn looms up over all around it. I have seen old plank put down between the strawberry rows and they were better than a tertilizer, for they not only provided plant food but they kept down the grass. Rocks have got nothing in them to do any good to vegetation, but see how the roots of trees and vines love to run under a rock pile or a stone fence. It is a common saying that rocks produce maisture, but I don't know

that rocks produce moisture, but I don't know how. There is nothing in a rock to make for they will grow in poor land and they do their work speedily. I cut an are of select wheat the last of June and then broke up the ground and harrowed it and sowed a bushel and a half of clay peas. That ground is well covered now and will furnish its own fertilizer from the shade of the peas. I did two acres of oat land the same way. These peavines will be ready to harvest about the close of the summer and when the peas are in the dough I will mow down the crop and cure it for my win-ter's hay. When cut at that stage the leaves ter's hay. When cut at that stage the leaves will not fall from the vines and there is no better hay than peavine hay. Horses and cat-tle devour it greedily and it is splendid for milk cows. It takes several days to cure peawines but they will stand more rain than clover or grass. If they get wet it does not hurt them if they are thrown up with a fork and get dry again. Build a rail pen and put a rail floor a foot from the ground and fill up say two or three feet and then another rail floor and so on as high as you plesse. Fill your barn left, but do not nach please. Fill your barn left, but do not pack away solid until well cured. My nabor

you will ruin your land; you oughtent in your land with two crops in one year. If you sow peas you ought to plow Well, why not? Nature will put up a crop

of weeds and grass if I don't sow down a crop of peas. What is the difference? I take my choice of crops, that's all, and I give more shade to the land. But let me forewarn all farmers who have no machine that they can't mow much pea vines with a scythe. Indeed, it is hard work with a machine for the crop is a taugled wild-erness and requires about two hands to follow the mower and pull the vines aside so that the

cut line can be seen the next round. If I had no machine I should sow my peas in narrow lands and leave a space between. If I had to plow these torrid days I think I

If I had to plow these torrid days I think I would gear up an umbrella and strap the handle down my back. I suggested it to Rowland and he smiled with disgust. He is never too hot or too cold. I never heard him complain about anything. If the crop fails he says, "Well it might have been worse."

There are some walnut trees about the farm but I never saw Rowland take refuge under one. Rowland gets wet every day and stays wet. I have seen the salt chrystalize upon his shirt. I would feel sorry for Rowland if he ever felt sorry for himself. It is just as natural for him to work as it is for a man to chew

ral for him to work as it is for a man to chew ral for him to work as it is for a man to chew to becco. He enjeys it.

But I am like the most of folks. I went plenty of shade and plenty of rest. If I can select my work and my tools and my time of day I don't mind exercising. I am as ond of shade as the Prophet Jonah, who got desperately mad because his goard vine died. Stonewall Jackson's last vision was the invitant and excess the river and under the trees.

Stonewall Jackson's last vision was the inviting shade across the river and under the trees. I have been reading about the thermometer at 104 and the sunstrokes in the cities, and it fills me with pity for those who have to endure what they cannot avoid. I sim sorry for everybody except the beschalters. They don't need any pity—and I sm not sure they deserve any. Rowland says they can play half a day in the burning sun, but they couldent plow two rounds in his cetton field without having sunstroke and going to bed. He says that shade is a right good thing in moderation, but he knows some farmers who love it so good they make about half a crop and then lay it on the weather or something else. Rowland can talk now. He has a good crop and has laid it by and is happy. He can rest in the shade.

The Excitement Cure For Caplera. From the Alienist and Neurologist.

Dr. Hughes gives a curious instance of the bene ficial effects which brain excitement may sometimes have in warding off disease. He says that during the week of the great St. Louis fire, in 1849, during the week of the great St. Louis fire, in 1849, the ravages of cholers, which up to that event had reached a morfality of over 200 aday out of a population of 50,000, almost entirely cessed, so stimulating and invigorating was the excitement of that week to the brains and nervous systems of the people, and the psychical exaltation inseparable from the sudden necessity thrown upon so many business men for repairing the sudden damage and re-establishing their abruptly interrupted business.

Indian Territory Murderers.

Fr. Shirm, Ark., July 26.—Two Indian territory murderers, Nelson Maroney and A. Harrison Cleveland, were brought in today by the United States doputy marshal. Maroney killed deputy marshal Layman last winter in the Chickasaw nation near Shawneetown while at an Indian dance. Cleveland killed an unknown man a short time ago in Cedar county, Choc.aw nation. This increases the list of murderers in jail here to thirty-two. Negro Cut to Pieces.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 26.—Particulars are received from Redfield, Jefferson county, of the carving up of a negro named David Scruggs of that place for incest with his daughter. scripgs of that place for intest with his drughter. Scruggs was confined in fail on the charge, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus before the circuit judge of Jefferson county, and on his return home was taken out by the negroes and literally carved to piece. Two persons have been arrested for the crime.

The Georgetown and Lanes Railroad, In the United States circuit court, in the case of the New York bank against the Georgetown and Lanes railroad for injunction and relief, and for the appointment of a receiver, Judge Bond has signed a decree by consent, appointing Eugene F. Verdery, of Augusta, receiver of the road. Mr. Verdery is president of the Augusta and Knoxville railroad. He has given his bond, and has gone to Georgetown to take possession of the road. As the road does not pay its running expenses it is possible that a decree for the sale of the road will be made at as early day as possible. Sanford and Lake Eustis

The latest news in regard to the Sanford and Lake Euslis road is to the effect that within the next 80 days the road will be graded to the Wekivariver, and that next Monday the engineers will cross the Wekiva river and lay out the line to

FIRMINGHAM, July 26 - [Special.] - In an exhiition game today, Birmingham beat Macon by a ore of three to two. In the game tomorrow Miller and Gillen will Macch's battery and Kelley and Tray Birming-

Sunday Baseball, Louisville-Louisvilles 6, Cincinnati 4. Et Louis-St Louis 8, Pittsburg 1. A Chicago Opinion. om the Chicago Sun.

The reason, we suppose, that Atlanta, Ga., nch a go a head place, for a southern city, is be-Patterson & Bowden, undertakers, Markhan touse block. Atlanta. Ga. fu no

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report. OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. U. S. Custom House, July 26, 10:00 P. M. All observations taken at the same moment, time at each placed named;

	Br.		WI	ND.	100	559)		
Barometer, Therwomete	1 0 2		0 1 21		Velosity.	Rain fall	Weather	
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dewp't.. 74.0 Total rain fall.... Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations Taken at 6 P. M.—75th Meridian

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Maximum Temperature	Minimum	Rainiall,
lanta, Ga. oderson, S. C. rtersville, Ga. llumbus, Ga.	87 96 92	70	01
dion, Gaeenville, Gaeenville, S. C.	90 91	70 72	00
iffin, Ga	-	-	=
wnan, Ga	05	-	-

Received too Late for Classification, THE HORSE SHOE BARBER SHOP, AT NO. 10 I whiteball street, is the completes establishment in the city First class barbers, spiendid bath rooms. Prices as usual. Give us a trial. James H. Griffin, forme ly at No. 9 Alabama street, prodrietor.

SCHEDULE

Showing the arrival and departure of all passe ger trains to and from Atlanta, in effect May 25, 1885, subject to change, city time.

2.3	LAVI		DESTINATION.	ARE	IVE.
	6		RICHMOND & DAN. AIRLINE	38	
	60 a		Day Express, through	10 30	
	00 p		Night Express, through	12 40	
4 :	80 p	m	Gainesville Accommodation	8 20	an
		-	WESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.		
	30 p		"The Limited" Through Day Express, Through	3 15	
	00 a		Day Express, Through	8 07	
	35 p		Night Express, Through	3 40	
13	45 P	m	Rome Accommodation	11 15	
	30 p		Marietta Accommodation	8 10	
D .	w p	E	Kennesaw Express, Through	3 15	PE
	and.		K. TEN., VA. & GA. R. R. — NORTH—	530	
11 5	15 B	m	Day Express, Through	10 55	a m
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	100	534	SOUTH	016	
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		_	CENTRAL RAILROAD,	7 25	
	55 a		Day Passenger, Through	12 25	m II
0 1	10 p	200	Night Passenger, Through. Day Express, Through	9 50	
4	6 p	200	Barnesville Accommodation	7 50	
	~ .	-	GEORGIA RAILROAD.		
8 4	10 p	m	Fast Line, Through	1 00	n m
	00 .		Day Passenger, Through	5 45	
	10 p		Night Passenger, Through	6 45	
	0 p		Covington Accommodation	8 00	
	20 p		Clarkston Accommodation	8 55	
9 1	85 B	m	Decatur Accommodation	10 50	8 11
			ATLANTA & WEST P'T R. R.		
	20 p		New Orleans Ex'p. Through	8 85	
10	40 p	m	Night Passenger, Through	3 00	pm
			GEORGIA PACIFIC R. B.		
	15 P		Fast Express, Through	4 40	
10 4	10 p	1	Night Express, Through	7 10	
	() a		Day Express	7 30	p m

WASHINGTON SEMINARY. 16 East Cain Street, Atlanta, Ga.

KLECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

Girls and Young Ladies, Thorough
Education; good advantages; reasonable terms.
Fall Term begins first Monday in September. For
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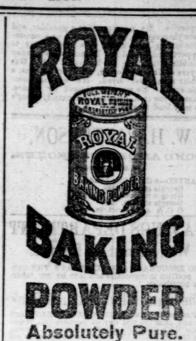
MES. PAYLOR STEWART.

sub.wed fri Principal.
—SOUTHWESTERN— PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY! CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL AND Theological Eleven schools taught by ten men, Session 1885 6 begins September 8th. For a catalogue, address BEV. J. N. WADDEL, D. D. LL. D., Chancello

BASE BALL SEVENTH CHAMP

ATLANTA AT NASHVI AUGUSTA AT COLUMB US JULY 25, 27, 28. MACON AT BIRMINGH AM JULY 25, 27, 28.



WATCHES,

Diamonds,

≪ART GOODS >>

I. P. Stevens & Co.,

Jewelers.

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This school offers to Medical Students u passed clinical and other advantages. Serd for a Catalogue to DR. THOMAS OPIE, DEAN, wed.sat 179 N. HOWARD STREET

\$8 to \$10 per Week, \$25 to \$35 per Month. MERCHANTS' HOTEL SPARTANBURG. S. C.

on the Atlenta and Charlotte Air Line Rail way,
to feet above the sea; in sight of Bue Ridge
Mountain. J. WATKINS LEE, Proprieta
july21-dim Late of the Charleston Hotel.

NEW YORK CITY THE BRISTOL, A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, 15 East Eleventh street, between Fitth Avenue and University Place, one block and a haif from Broadway. Convenient to all the bast stores and places of amusement. The comfort of guests carefully studied, A good table, well furnished rooms, polite attention assured. Prices as reasonable as a first class boarding house.

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A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME In the "Land of the Sky." AYWOOD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS NEAR
Waynesville, N. C., half mile from depot and
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H. V. M. MILLER, M. D., Resident Physician.
Send for circular with terms, etc.

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SaratogaSprings In the finest and most healthy location on Union Avenue, overlooking Congress Park, with an addition of 100 rooms, children's play room, and new dining room. Opens June 13, JAMES H. RODGERS, owner and proprietor, also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Eric Railway Dining Hall, Hornellsville, New York.

PERSONS STOPPING IN NEW YORK POR A SHORT TIME WILL FIND PLEASANT rooms, centrally located, and well-furnished table, at reasonabl rates, by addressing the Misses CURRAN, 56 E. 29th St. New York. Refer to Mr. R.R McBlurney, Gen'l Secretary Young Men's Christian! Association of New York.

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One of the Finest, Most Complete in all its Appointments, The Most Home-

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Is Open to The Public. THIS INN HAS BEEN BUILT IN ONE of the healthlest and most charming locations in the south, commanding the most beautiful scenery, the purest air, the healthlest water and the most delightful climate in the world; built ene thousand feet above the gulf on an elevation on which the shady Mountain valley centres from every point, giving it the coolest summer breezes.

Making it one of the Most Delightful Summer Places on the Continent.

This Inn supplies a long felt want to the people of the south. Within a few hours' travel of New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Montgomery, Selma, Eulaula, Columbus, Macon, Atlanta, Rome, Chattanooga and Knoxville. This Inn should commend itself to the commercial traveller, the business man, the overworked, the nervous, weary and broken down invalid as a place of comfort and rest, where the system will be built up, the nerves soothed and quited; within easy distance of their homes, to which they can, on emergency, quickly return, avoiding heat, dust, fatigue and expense of summer travel to the north and west.

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H. HARD MLL.
Manager.

IONSHIP SERIES.

BULLETIN.

LLE JULY 25, 27, 28. CHATTANOOGA AT ME MPHIS JULY 25, 27, 28.



USED, RECOMMENDED AND INDORSED BY

PHYSICIANS ALL OVER THE WORLD. THE ONLY REMEDY THAT ACTS ON ALL OF THE GREAT ORGANS OF THE

HUMAN SYSTEM. THE LIVER, THE KIDNEYS, THE STOMACH, THE BOWELS. SURE-SAFE-SPEEDY.

ssesses the Combined Medicinal Virtues Of all the Famous Natural Waters Of all the Famous Natural Waters
CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA
sre promptly cured by it. We control all the products of these famous springs, both saits and water. All genuine preparations bear the "Crab Apple" trade mark on the labels. Get the genuine
"Crab Apple" brand. Concentrated Water, Scies,
Genuine Saits, in sealed packages, 10 cents and 25
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CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Proprietors. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Jonisville, Ky.
For sale by Magnus & High eer, George D.
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DEAFNESS to CAt and CURE, twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured bimself in three months, and since then bundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. P. AGF, 12S, East 26th at., New York City.

July 26 sun ins thur.

H. L. COLLIER, Civil Engin'r and Contract

Office: 571/6 Whitehall Street. Office: 57½ Whitehall Street.

ORDER FOR RAILROAD AND STREET CAR work, land surveys and estimation of water powers solicited. Bids promptly furnished on work from the digging of a cellar to the building of a railroad: bridge building, hydsulic and land-scape engineering specialties. Work executed with dispatch. Three years theoretical training and thriteen years practical experience.

SEASON 1885.
THE OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS will be open for the reception of guests June 15th under competent management. Resident physician and Western Union telegraph office in the hotel.

For terms address, OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CO., Bowdre P. O., Hall county, Ga. sun tues thurs

Important to Owners of Stock.



GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA Removes all Unsightly Bunches. Cures Lameness in Cattle. Sprung Meningitis. Founder, Weak Limbs. Sprung Knees. Spavin, Ringbone, Quitter, Windgalls. No stable should be without it. Reilroad, mining and express companies all use Glies Liniment, and in the great racing stables of Belmont and Lorillard it has achieved wonders. One trial will convince. Write DR. GLIES, Box 2485, N. Y. P. O. who will, without charge, give advice on all diseases and also on the management of cattle. Sold by all druggists at 50c. and \$1.00 bottle and in quarts at \$2.50, in which there is great saving. The Liniment in white wrappers is for family use; that in yellow for cattle. Ut thas

KENMORE University High School,

FCURTEENTH SESSION begins Sept. 10th, 1885 H. A. STRODE (Math. Medalist, U. Va.) Principal W. ARCHER, M. A. U. Va., in charge of languages A High Grade Select School. For catalogue, ad-dress the PRINCIPAL. July 17,2m fr su we MARYLAND, CATONSVILLE-ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladles, re-opens SEPTEMBER 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss 8. R. CARTER. wed sat

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glassware, window glass, plate glass, nickle britania, brass, copper, steel, bronze, show cases, and all other bright metals without injury, painted wood work, freecoed walls, tip, etc. It gives a brightness and lustre unequaled by anything ever offered to the public, and is a first class kitchen soap. Ask your druggist and grocer for it. Oaly ten cents per cale.

July 26 su wed.

GOWER'S SPRINGS.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS, conceded to be the most valuable and health-

giving water in northeast Georgia, are offered FOR SALE OR LEASE. They are located within one mile of Gaines ville, and street cars run to the door of the commodious hotel. The water is a specific for many diseases—dyspepsia and kidney troubles,

especially.
Further information furnished upon applica-THEODORE MORENO, Agent, tion to 11 sun

SAUCE



Lea Serins Suppliere is on every bottle of the genuine

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y., AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

A DUAL LIFE.

A SOUTHERN GAMBLER AS A CLSS-LEADER.

A Kentuckien From Whom He Won Money Expos Him During a Religious Revival—Rather Than Live With His Name Bischened fis Ends All With a Bullet in His Brain.

From the Denver, Col., News.

"A great meny men lead two lives," said an old sporting man last night, "but sooner or later somebody drops to their racket and exposes them. It is more natural for the average man to give a man away than it is for a woman to talk scandalously about her dearest female friend. A woman may say a great deal against another when she is angry, but it doesn't hurt much. A man is venomous. When he starts out to injure a man he generally does it: and when he is also actuated by a spirit of revenge he manages to mutilate his victim before he gives it burial.

"What I started to tell you before I commenced moralizing was a story concerning Gus Sayers. Gus was one of the best fellows I ever knew, a famous sport who would bet his last dollar on the turn of a card or any other chance, but he was square, and if a man played him dirt there was going to be row right there and then. He it was that killed Harry Rivers in New Orleans for trying to deal brace on him and making a kick when discovered.

THAT WAS IN 1858.

"Queer fellow was Gus. No one ever heard him swear, use obscene language or saw him cross the threshold of fashionable vice. The cross the threshold of fashionable vice. The only vice he had besides gambling was that he would get full once in awhile and do something he shouldn't have done. There was slways an air of mystery about him, which none of the boys could fathom. He made his headquarters in Now Orleans, but made frequent trips on the river to St. Louis, and during the summer months he would disappear altogether; in fact, from June 1st to October 1st Gus was dead to the gang. When he turned up, of course we would ask him where he had been. 'Rusticating' was the invariable answer.

"That went on for years till finally the gang ceased to wonder at it, though we couldn't help thinking that there was something about him we would like to know. A little incident ccurred when I was with him one day which increased my perplexity. I was standing near the post office on Royal street when I saw a man coming up the street whom I recognized as a big gun in the church from Ohio, who was just then shaking up the sinners in New Or-leans. What should Gus do but excuse him-self to me and go meet him. They shook hands and held quite a confab. I was dying to know, but I knew that unless Gus choose to tell me there wasn't any use of asking any thing about it.

HE DIDN'T CHOOSE TO TELL. "Three days afterward the papers announced that Bishop — had received a gift of \$1,000 from an unknown friend to aid in his

\$1,000 from an unknown friend to aid in his good work. I didn't say anything but I thought a great deal. Gus had made a big winning the night before.

"One time there came along a spry looking chep from Kentucky, who thought he could swing the world around his head if he got a good tail-hold. He tackled faro and played with varying success, never getting ahead and never winning much. Finally he jumped Gus for a game of draw. If there was any thing Gus did know, it was to play short cards. The result was that Gus beat him out of \$14,000 in two nights. The fellow insinuated af terward that Gus cheated, but he was out for his pains. Everybody knew better. They knew that Gus wouldn't cheat a man out of a million if he could."

million if be could." "The chap got another raise and staid around New Orleans, but didn't tackle Gus for another game. When it came time for Gus to make his disappearance he went as usual. He was missed, of course, and the gang had their talk about him, as they always had. The Kentuckian caught on.

'That fellow ain't as square as he pretends

"That fellow ain't as square as he pretends to be,' he said, "and I'm going to find out who he is and what he does."

"The next October Gus made his appearance. All that fall and winter he played in hard luck, and was often broke. But a fellow like him never wanted for a stake. In the spring his luck began to pick up, and he left on his summer jaunt, after he had paid up his debts, with quite

debts, with quite

A SUM OF MONEY IN HIS POCKET. "About a month afterward we were startled

er and the most popular man in the town.

"The story which took about two columns of the Picayune, stated that the community was painfully shocked by the self destruction of Mr. Charles Norton. It stated that there was a revival in progress at that place, and that a fervent prayer had just been offered up by Mr. Norton, when a stranger arose in his seat and asked to be allowed to say a few words. Permission was granted him.
"'That man,' he said, 'is not Mr. Norton.

He is a notorious gambler ad blackleg, and his name is Gus Sayers. He cheated me once out of \$14,000, and he dare not deny it. He is a wolf in sheep's clothing, and I can prove every word I say.'
"He then went on and told every thing he knew about poor Gus, who, as
GAME A MAN AS EVER LIVED.

sat there with his head bowed down, not saying a word. The paper stated that there was not any more songs and prayers that night. The meeting broke up, and such was the excitement that the Kentuckian would have been lynched had it not been for the interference of Gus, who told the people to let him alone, that he would explain all the next day; and the fellow seeing what a storm he had raised was glad to escape with his life. He was never seen afterward, for it he had been some of the boys would have killed him.

"The next day a delegation of citizens called at Gus' house for an explanation. They were met at the door by Mrs. Norton, who told them her husband was in the library. Gus met them and asked them in. When they were

seated and.

BEFORE THE BUSINESS WAS BROACHED.

Gus excused himself for a moment and stepped into the hallway. A report of a pistol was heard. Hurrying out of the the room they found poor Gus lying flat of his back, a pistol clenched in his right hand, and the whole top of his head blown off. His wife and two children had heard the shot, and came from the room to ascertain the cause. Mrs. Norton threw herself, shricking on the dead body of her husband, and the children crouched down

threw herself, shricking on the dead body of her husband, and the children crouched down by his side, calling him endearing names. The sight was described as horrible. The wife and two children, by embracing the dead body, became stained with blood, and it was with difficulty that they were torn away.

"Gus left a letter in which he acknowledged that the Kentuckian's story was true, and as he could not bear to live after such an exposure among people who had loved him and whom he had loved, he had taken his life. His wife and children were well provided for in his will. But the people didn't go back on Gus. They gave him a great funeral.

THE STORES WERE ALL CLOSED.

THE STORES WERE ALL CLOSED.

"All of the Sunday-school schoiars in the place deposited flowers on his grave, and there was as sincere mourning over that man as over any one that ever died.

"Now, I hardly ever sees a man but I think to myself, does he lead two lives, and if he does won't somebody give him away? There was poor Gus—a gambler for eight months in the year and a gentleman the other four. A member of the church in one place, a sporting man e-sewhere. Liked by everybody as a gambler. Leved by every one who knew him as a Christian gentleman. If he were a Christian. Some say he wasn't. I say he was. I don't believe such a man could be a

hypocrite. He was square as a gambler, and more than square, if that can be, as a respectable citizen. He had a wife and family to support, and he did it. He made his money gambling, it is true, but he used it right. Gus Esyers or Charles Norton, whoever he was, a nobler man never lived. He was no common scrub. He was a gentleman by nature. There is one in a hundred thousand, though he may lead two lives."

W. H. PATTERSON, SOND AND STOCK BROKER,

34 Pryor Street. WANTED—Atlanta City bonds.
Georgia state 6s, 1289.
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C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7s.

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TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DIS-position to economise and save by our labor-ng population The Gate City National Bank Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January 1885, it will some TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than \$5.

President Gate City National Bank. E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

JAMES' BANK.

Established 1860. DOES AN EXCHANGEAND BANKING BUSIness of all kinds, the same as other banks,
accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully
received.) Allows interest on time deposits. City
folloctions made free. Open 8 to 4.

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JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS & STOCKS. Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE—State City and R. R. Bonds. Will collect dividends on Railroad and other Stocks free of charge for anybody.

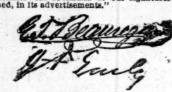
WANTED—All kinds of first-class Securities,

Georgia R. R. and Banking Co., Stock. POR SALE—SEVENTY-FVE (75) SHARES OF the above stock. An annual dividend of 10 per cent, free of all tax, is guaranteed on this stock by the lessees of the above Road, which is now paid quarterly—\$2.50 per share. Terms cash, JACK J. SPALDING, Trustee, 4t 6½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

ST CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000, TA Tickets Only \$5, Shares in Proportion



LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arangements for all the monthly and semi-annual rawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the drawing themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward al-parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with ac similes of our signatures at



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legisla-ture for educational and charitable purposes— with a capital of \$1.00,000—to which a reserve lund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an over \$550,00 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

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It never scales or postpones.

Its grand single number drawings take Place monthly.

a SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A
FORTURE RIGHTH GRAND DRAWING.CLASS
H. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLE
ANS, TUESDAY, August 11, 1885—1834
MONTHLY DRAWING.

Capital Prize, \$75,000,

"About a month afterward we were startled by a sensation in the papers. Gus Sayers had committed suicide in Hockensport, Ohio. The ful details of the tragedy had been written up for the Cincinnati papers and the New Orleans papers had copied it. "The story told the whole history of Gus' life. The mystery was solved. The Kentuckian had got in his work. Gus Sayers wasn't Gus Sayers at all, but Charles Norton, a rich and respectable citizen of Hockensport, a member of the church, a Sunday school teacher and the most popular man in the town. "The story which took about two columns of the Picayune, stated that the community was painfully shocked by the self destruction of Mr. Charles Norton. It stated that there was	Capital Prize, \$75,000, 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE. \$75,000 1 do do 225,000 1 do do 10,000 2 PRIZES of \$6,000 12,000 5 do 1,000 10,000 10 do 1,000 10,000 10 do 500 10,000 100 do 500 20,000 300 do 100 80,000 1,000 do 500 22,000 1,000 do 500 22,000 3,00 do 100 200 22,000 1,000 do 50 22,000 2,000 4,000 25,000 2,000 4,000 25,000 3,00 do 100 25,000 3,00 do 100 25,000 4,000 do 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 6,753
	9 " 500 4 500
a revival in progress at that place, and that a fervent prayer had just been offered up by Mr. Norton, when a stranger arose in his seat and	9 250

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, express money orders, or New York exchange, in ordinary letter. Currency by express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh st, Washington, D. O. Make P. O., Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La



Brs. Mary B. Welch, Teacher of Domest Economy at the Iowa State Agricultural College, easts

"I can unhesitating commend the Chartes Oak Range, with the wonderful wire game even door, made by the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, and invented by Mr. Giles P. Filley, as the best cooking apparatus within my knowledge, and one that will not fail in any respect to give the fullest satisfaction to all who met



WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE door in thei city of Atlanta, Falton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in Angust next, within the legal hours of sale the following property RAILROAD.

in the legal hours of sale the following property to wit:

One house and lot on Mangum street, as the property of W. R. Benson, said property being No. 159

Mangum street 48 feet, and running back east 185 feet, and adjoining property of Mr. Rosenfield, on Mangum street, in the city of Atlanta. Levied on as the property of W. R. Benson to satisfy a justice court fi. fa., from the 1.026 district, G. M., Fulton county, Ga., in favor of Jas. 8. McLendon vs. W. R. Benson.

Also at the same time and place, a certain tract DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

district, G. M., Fulton county, Ga., in favor of Jas.

8. McLendon vs. W. R. Benson.

Also at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land in the first ward, city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 77, and being on the corace of West Peters street and an alley, adjoining the property of John Thomas, agent, on the west and siley on the cast, and knowa as No. 7, according to the city numbering; said lot containg % acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Edward W. Holland to satisfy a fi., fa issued from Futon superior court in favor of Aaron Haas vs. W. 8. Withers. E. Holland, Withers & Holland and Edward W. Holland.

Also at the same time and place, part of land lot number 7, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on what is known as Bryants road at the corner of Little's land, running west to a rock corner on Bryant's line, thence south to Bryant's road to commencing point at Little's corner, containing five acres more or less. Leved on as the property of defendants, to astisfy a justice court fi. fa from the 1026 district G. M. Fulton county Georgia, in favor of James Hill vs. Green Boyd and Joanna Boyd.

Also at the same time and place, the lands and ten ments of H. C. Cloud, as follows, towit: A cer

Georgia, in layor of James Hill vs. Green Boyd and Joanna Boyd.

Also at the same time and place, the lands and tenements of H. C. Cloud, as follows, towit: A cer tain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, being all the south half of land lot No. 138. not previously deeded by A. K. Seago to other parties, and being all of said land lot conveyed to Hoyt & Venable by U. S. Marshal O. P. Fitzsimmous, at the bankrupt sale of A. K. Seago, on the 7th day of May, 1878, and being not less than 71½ acres. Levied on as the property of H. C. Cloud, to satisfy a mortgage fi fa lessued from the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in favor of M. O. Bowdoin, administrator of A. Huson, deceased, vs. H. C. Cloud.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain trac Also, at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land and the improvements thereon, situated lying and being in the county of Fulton, lith district of originally Henry now Fulton county—beunded on the north by Georgia railroad, on the south and west by Mrs. Porter, and on the east by Candler—containing one acre more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Sarah E. Harwell to satisfy a fit a issued from the 1348 district, Georgia Militia, Fulton county, in favor of H. A. Boynton vs. Mrs. Sarah E. Harwell.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

U. S. Marshal's sale.

DY VIRTUE OF A WEIT OF FIERI FACIAS ISsued out of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of Butler, Clapp & Co. sgainst Huntington & Wright will be sold on the first Tuesday in August next, at public outery at the courthouse, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder. ss the property of said defendant, the following described property, to wit: A lot in Buchanan, Haralson county, Georgia, on which is located a wooden storehouse and warehouse, used and eccupied May, 1882. by C. Monro3, and previously occupied as a storehouse and warehouse by T. H. Riddlesperger & Co. situated on Main street. Also, the lot of ground in Buchanan. Haralson county, Georgia, on which is situated the onestory dwelling house, occupied May, 1882, by T. H. Riddlesperger.

The above property levied on as the property of the defendants, Alva C. Huntington and Newton M. Wright.

Said property was levied on as the property of the defendants to satisfy said fi la by J. E. Bryant, former U. S. marshal, and the same will be seld under said levy and fi fa, as before stated.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga, July 3d, 1885.

MON DESCRIPTION OF THE STATES AND SELECT. U. S Marshal's sale.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

Richmond and Danville

RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route

-WITH-DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

AND THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE

BETWEEN THE

SOUTH AND NORTH 72 MILES SHORTER

-AND-8 HOURS QUICKER

To Washington and the East.

Than any other route

Richmond and Danville Kaliroad Time One Hour Faster Than At-lanta CityTime. Schedule in effect, April 5th, Express Express

	1885.	No. 58.	No. 51.
Leave	Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	35 00 p m
TOTAL	Atlanta (R. & D. Time)		6 00 p m
Arrive	Lula	10 55 a m	18 33 p m
	Seneca		10 56 p m
**	Greenville		12 27 a m
**	Charlotte	610 pm	4 45 & M
	Balisbury	747 pm	6 37 a m
**	Greensboro	9 18 p m	8 30 . 1
**	Danville	11 07 p m	19 82 a m
- 11	Lynchburg	1 50 a m	145 pm
**	Charlottsville	8 55 a m	4 25 p m
- 44	Washington	800 a m	9 25 p m
**	Baltimore	9 35 a m	11 30 p m
- 14	Philadelphia	12 45 p m	
"	New York	340 p m	5 30 a m
	Boston		8 30 pm
Leave.	Danville	12 05 a m	110 55 a m
Arrive.	Burkville,	8 57 a m	206 pm
"	Richmond	700 a m	4 20 pm
	Norferlk	12 noon	12 noon
Leave.	Atlanta city time-	ODATI	N. 4 20 n w
Arrive	Gainerville	**********	6 40 p m
T.anwa	Gatneselle city time		
Arrivo	Gainesville city time	***********	000 8 15
ALIIVO	Atlantidamental control bearing		8 20 2 12
ON	LY 31 HOURS	TIDAT	TOYM
01	LI SIHOUNS	THEAT	ABLE
TTI	TAITH TO ME	2111	MON
nII	LANTA TO NE	CVY Y	UKK.
The	nly Line Running Pullms	n Bailet	and Sleep
mg Ca	rs, without change, Atlan	te to Nev	York vis
Washi	ngton.		
pert	bs secured and numbers	given ter	CATE TO
- A	ce in these cars. Train no		and a

man Palace cas New Orleans to Washington.
Train number 51 has Pulman Buffet and Sice
ing Car New Orleans to Washington and Sice
to New York and Sice Washington and Sice Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.

EXCEPT SUNDAY. B. BERKELY,
Superintendent,
Atlanta, Ga.
O. W. CHRARS,
Asa. Gen. Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga. M. SLAUGHTER,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Richmond, Va
C. E. SERGEANT,
Ulty Pass. Agent,
Atlanta, Ga

SORTHEASTERN RAHLROA	D OF	GIORGI
On and after July 1st, 1826, will run as follows: Time given here is 90 mer time.	trains of	1st, 1885.
DAILY MECEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	1 No. 58.
Arrive at Atlanta, city time Arrive at Atlanta, city time	8:00 p m	7:50 a m 10:50 a m 12:40 p m 1:45 p m
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.		No. 50.
Arrive at Atlanta, city time	**** *****	12:35 p m
Leave Atlanta, city time Leave Selma, city time Arrive at Athens, city time,	10:10 a m	5:01 p m
Tallulah Falls Accommodati		
Ly Tal Fails6:45 p m Ly C ar Cornelia7:55 p m Ar 7	ornelia	9:21 p m
connections made at Luia w	th passes	neer train

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia

THE NEW SHORT LINE.

Atlanta to Macon. ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

- AND -THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES.

ga and the West.

Rosely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanoogs BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nash-ville, Chattanooga and St. Lonis Railway. Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Cars daily BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA

To Florida and the Sontheas

THE ONLY LINE RONNING. THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES Without change and Jacksonville, Fla
Without change and without extra fares.
The only line running Pullman Buffet cast
double daily between Savannah and New York
via Atlanta without change.
Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a basis
Central Standard time, by which all trains are run)
In effect July 19th, 1885.

60	UIHWAR	D.	
STATIONS,	No. 11.	Fast mail No. 18.	

Leave CHATTANOOGA	9 45 pm		
" Goltewah		11 18 am	
" Cohutta	10 t0 pm	11 45 am	
Leave DALTON	11 18 pm	12 13 pm	
Arrive East Rome	12 40 am		
Leave East Rome		1 40 pm	
" Rockmart		2 44 pm	
" Dallas		8 27 pm	
Arrive Atlanta	3 50 am	4 40 pm	
Leave Atlanta	4 00 am		
" McDonough	5 13 am		
" Jackson	5 50 am		
Leave Indian Spring		7 00 pm	
Arrive	7 20 am	8 30 pm	*********
Leave MACON	8 30 am	8 50 pm	
" Cochran	10 52 am	10 37 pm	
" Eastman	12 10 pm		
Arrive JESUP	5 00 pin		
Leave JESUP		4 60 am	
" Sterling			
Arrive BRUNSWICK	w		
" Jacksonville		8 55 am	
" Savannah		6 20 am	
801	UTHWAR	D	
an i mi o Ma		Fast Mail	
STATIONS.	No. 11.	No. 13.	
Leave CLEVELAND	8 55 pm		
" Coantte	10 50 pm	11 45 em	

Arrive BRUNSWICK Jacksonville Savannah		6 47 am 8 00 am 8 55 am	
80	UTHWAR	D	
STATIONS.	No. 11.	Fast Mail No. 13.	
Coave CLEVELAND Conutts Dalton Arrive East Rome Rockmart Dallas Arrive ATLANTA	10 50 pm 11 18 pm 12 40 am 12 45 am 1 88 am 2 25 am	9 15 am 11 45 am 12 13 pm 1 35 pm 1 40 pm 2 44 pm 8 27 pm	
NO	RTHWAR	D.	1-1-1-10-2

ST	ATIONS.		ress . 12.				
		-			-	_	
	BAVANNAH						***************************************
	acksonville			7	20	pm	********
	Brunswick						
10 8	sterling						
Arrive .	ESUP		******	, 12	30	am	
Leave	TOOL	9 0	ms 0	1	10	am	
11	Eastman	2 3	5 pm	5	11	am	*********
11 (Cochran		arg (5	58	212	*********
Arrive.	MACON		5 mm	7	40	am	
eave -	MACON		mq 0			am	
	ndian Sp'gs	8 0	8 pm	9		am	
	ACKSON		3 pm			am	
	McDonough		5 pm			8.00	
c and see		10 0	0 pm	11		am	
Leave	ATLANTA"		o pm	111		am	
	Dallas		7 am	1		pm	
44 1	Rockmart		4 8.m	1			
i velen i	East Rome	1 5	5 am	2			
	east Rome		0 am			pm	
	Dalton			1 4			
			3 am	1 3		pm	
	Palton		3 am	1 4		pm	
	cohutta		o am	4			
	Ooltewah		5 am				
File C	ABCOCKATTAR	4 5	0 8m	. 6	05	pm	
	· NO	RTH	WAI	RD.	37		
		Exp	ress				1
8TA	TIONS.	No.	. 12.	N	o.	14.	

Trive rast home	T 96 WID	2 30 3/11	
eave East Rome	2 00 am	2 55 pm	
rrive Dalton	\$ 23 am	4 13 pm	
erve Dalton	8 23 am	4 28 pm	
" Cohutta	3 60 am	4 55 pm	
" Ooltewah	4 15 am	5 25 pm	
TIVE CHATTANOOGA	4 50 am	6 05 pm	
· NO	RTHWAR		1.
	Express	Fast Mail	
BTATIONS.	No. 12.	No. 14.	
eaveAtlanta	10 30 pm	11 45 am	
APRILIBED occososos.	11 57 pm		
" Rockmart	12 44 am	1 50 pm	
rrive East Rome	1 55 am	2 50 pm	
eave East Rome	4 00 am	3 10 pm	
" Dalton	5 35 am	5 00 pm	
" Cobutts	6 03 am	.5 87 pm	
TriveCLEVELAND	6 35 am	6 15 pm	
CON	INECTION		

CONNECTIONS,
Trains Nos. 11, 12, 18 and 14 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E.
T. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern R'y and
Nachyllic Chattanogra and St. Lonis R'y. Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y, and Trains Nos. 11, 12, 18 and 14 connect at Cleveland with main line East fenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Bome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. R. Nos. 11, 12, 12 and 14 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jenn with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida and Savannah.

Savannah.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nes. 13 and 14 have Pullman palace sleeping cars between Jacksonville, Jesup, Macon and Atlanta for Chattanooga and Cincinnati, and through day coaches between Chattanooga and Jacksonville. Nos. 11 and 12 connect at Chattanooga with Pullman cars for Philadelphia and solid train for Lynchburg.

Nos. 18 and 14 connect at Chattanooga with Pullman cars between Chattanooga and New York and solid trains between Chattanooga and Lynchburg. and solid trains between characteristics.

Nos. 13 and 14 carry through first class coaches between Atlanta and Little Rock via Memphis and Charleston railroad. Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 have Pullman Buffet cars and through coaches between Atlanta and Savannah.

All trains run daily

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect

Cochran daily, except Sunday.

J. W. FRI

ochran daily, except Sunday.
J. W. FRI
Superintendent Georgia Division, Atlanta, Gaj
B. W. WRENN, J J. GRIFFO Gen'l Passenger Agt, THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GRORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

•	FAST LINE.	
	NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.	
	L've Augusta7 &	1 80
	L've Athens7 45	-
	L've Gainesville5 56	
8	Ar. Atlanta	71
	NO. 28 BAST-DAILY.	,
13	Leave Atlanta 50	201
	Leave Gainesville 56	h
	Arrive Athens	DI
	Arrive Augusta	ומ
	Arrive Augusta	-
	NO 2 BAST-DAILY, NO. 1. WEST DAILY	
	No 2 BAST—DAILY. No. 1. WEST DAILY L've Atlanta8 00 am L've Augusta10 50	83
	Ar. Gainesville 9 25pm " Macon 7 45 Ar. Athens	33
	Ar. Athens 5 20 pm " Mill'g'v'e 9 38	83
23	" Washington 2 20 pm " Washin'n.11 20	8.7
	I "Milledgeville, 443 pm "Athens 9 00	83
	Ar. Macon 15 pm Ar. Gainesville 9 25	pi
	" Augusta 3 35 pm Ar. Atlanta 5 40	DI
	NIGHT EXPERSS AND MAIL.	
8.1	NO. 4 KAST-DAILY. No. 8 WEST DAILY	
	Ut. Atlanta 8 20 pm Lv Augusta 9 50	pr
	Lv. Atlanta	81
	COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.	
	L've Atlanta 5 50 pm L've Covington. 5 40	81
	Decatur 26 pm L've Decatur 7 25	21
	Ar. Covington 8 10 pm Ar. Atlanta 7 55	81
-	DECATUR TRAIN	
70	(Baily, except Sundays.)	
	L've Atlanta 9 35 am [Lv. Decatur10 10	81
a	Ar. Decatur10 66 am Ar. Atlanta10 66	S.I
83		
3.3	I.v. Atlants 1 20 pm Lv. Clarkston - 2 28 Lv. Decatur 1 49 pm Lv. Decatur 2 44	pı
	Ar. Clarkston 2 03 pm Ar. Atlanta 3 15	
	Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stor	
1	any regular schedule Flag Station.	4
1	Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passent	
1	to and from the following stations only: Or	

ATLANTA AND NEW OBLEANS SHORT LINE -VIA-

MONTGOMERY.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS -BETWEEN-

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change. ATLANTA AND SELMA SHORT LINE,

MONTGOMERY 8 hours to Selma. Only 13 hours to Meridian Through time table in effect July 5, 1885.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY. No. 52. 1 20 pm 10 40 pm 2 02 pm 11 25 pm 2 18 pm 11 38 pm 2 39 pm 12 06 am Ar. Columbus, Ga. LyColumbus,..... 7 18 pm 12 14 m 8 00 am 12 40 pm 6 55 pm 5 30 am Ar. Pensacola. 2 10 pm 2 00 pm 7 30 pm Lv. Atlanta.... Ar. West Point. 1 20 pm 10 40 pm 4 68 pm 1 52 am 6 55 pm 5 00 am 9 05 pm 10 15 am 1 42 am 7 50 am Mon tgomery...

Belma....

Meridian....

Jackson.... Vicksburg.

4 55 pm 9 30 pm NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 61. No. bs. 8 20 pm 8 00 am 1 15 am 1 85 am 9 35 am 8 30 pm 11 49 am 10 57 pm Ly.N. Orleans. 12 14 m 7 18 pm 8 00 am 12 40 m Ar. Columbus... 12 35 m 11 47 pm 1 04 pm 12 220 gt 1 30 pm 12 50 am 1 43 pm 1 04 am 2 09 pm 1 33 am 2 42 pm 2 02 am 2 52 pm 2 15 am 3 30 pm 3 00 am West Point .. " LaGranville...
" Hogansville...
" Grantville...
" Newnan...
" Palmetto....
" Fairburn.... Ar. Atlanta 6 30 am 11 15 am 7 00 pm 9 30 pm 2 40 am 7 30 am 4 00 pm 9 35 am 8 30 pm 1 04 pm 12 22n'gt 3 30 pm 3 00 am Lv. Shreveport.
"Monroe....."
"Vicksburg...."
"Jackson..."
Meridian..."
"Selma..."
"Montromery..." " Atlanta. THROUGH CAR SERVICE,

No. 50, solid train Atlanta to Selma. Palace day oach Atlanta to Meridian without change. Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Or-leans without change. leans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to Selma, connecting at Montgomery with Pullman parlor cars for New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Solid train Selma to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Atlanta.

No. 53, Pullman parlor cars New Orleans to Montgomery. Pullman palace sleeper Selma and Montgomery to Atlanta.

CHAS, H. CROMWELL, CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Gen. Manager, Montgomery, Alabama

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC BY CO. GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT, July 19, 1885 WESTWARD.

No. 54, Leaves Atlanta 8 00 a m, daily, Mail and Express. Arrives at Birmingham 6 20 p m. No. 50' Fast Line New Orleans, Stope only at Austell and Shreveport. Leaves Atlanta daily 1 06 p m, Stope only at Austell and Shreveport. Arrives at Birmingham 6 40 p m.

No. 52 Leaves Atlanta 10 30 p m, dairy, Night Stops at all stations. Express. Arrives at Birmingham 8 15 a m, EASTWARD, No, 55
Mail and
Express. Leaves Birmingham 8 00 a m daily.
Stops at all Stations,
Arrives at Atlanta 8 00 p m, No, 51 FAST LINE, Atlanta Leaves Birmingham 11 00 a m, daily Stops only at Anniston and Austell. Atlanta,
New York and
All PointsEast

Arrives at Atlanta 4 30 p m,

No, 53 Leaves Birmingham 7 15 p m, datly,
Night
Express Arrives at Atlanta 7 10 a m, Express I Arrives at Atlanta 7 10 a m,
Mann Boudoir Sleeping and Dining Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans via The Georgia
Facific allway and Queen and Crescent on Trains
50 and 51 and 53 connect at Atlanta with ET, V
and Ga R R, C R R of Ga, and Ga R R for points in
Georgia and Florida, and with PIRDMONT AIRt
LINE for points in the Carolinas, Virginia and the
North and East.
The Fastest Line to Washington, Baltimore,
Philadelphia and New York.
Pullman Cais Atlanta to New York without
change.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. The following time card in effect Sunday, July 12,

Leaves Atlanta S. W. R. R.—PERRY No. 22† No. 24† BRANCH. 5 Pas'enger Pas'enger S.W.R.R.—BLAK'LY No. 28† EXTENSION. Pas'enger Leaves Atlanta. 6
Stops at all way stations, and by signals. 80,11, Express—DALLY.
Leaves Atlanta. 10
Arrives Chattanoogs. 10
NO, 19, KENNESAW EXPRESS—DALLY.

ooga.

No. 19 has through first-class coaches Atlanta
to Little Bock without chance, via McKenzie and
Fullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without
change.

Arrive Atlanta.

No 12, Express—Dally.

Leaves Chattanooga.

ArriveAtlanta.

Central, Southwestern & Mont. gomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or

SAVANNAH, GA., May 10, 1888. N AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1885, PA

Ly Barnesville... Ar Griffin...... Ar Atlanta.....

am 2 30 am 2 15 pm am 5 50 am 4 15 pm Gordon.....Lv Milledgeville.....A No. 85.† No. 83.† Pas'enger Pas'enger Barnesville.....Lv RAILROAD riffinL W.& M. & E. RY -MAIN LINE.

7 50 pm 8 58 pm 8 58 pm 10 55 pm 2 27 pm 10 55 pm 3 27 pm 11 55 pm W.R. E-PERRY BRANCH. No. 23† No. 21† Pas'enger Pas'enger Fort Valley.....Lv 9 05 pm 11 50 at 9 50 pm 12 35 at B.W.RR-BLAK'LY EXTENSION, 8. W. R.R.—NORT GAINES BRANCH TON RAILBOAD. Enfaula....

6 20 pm 10 10 am 8 40 pm 11 24 am 1 50 am 2 47 pm

READ UP.

No. 52* No. 54* No. 16 Pass'ger. Pass'ger. Acr.

Ar 10 44 am 11 48 pm Pake 24.

Lv 10 10 am 11 48 pm Pake 24.

Lv 10 00 am 11 33 pm 7 30 pm

Lv 8 32 am 9 55 pm 5 33 pm

Ar 8 32 am 5 53 pm

Ar 8 61 am 9 21 pm 5 18 pm

Lv 6 50 am 7 40 pm 14 40 pm

BUS MAIN LINE.

Ar Tennille

Ly Barnesville.

Milen.......Ar 10 30pm 9 80 am Augusta.....Ly 12 30 am 1 0 pm

UPSON CCUNTY Pas'enger Pas'enger RAILROAD. No. 84.† No. 86.†

BarnesvilleAr 9 35 am 5'85 pmLv 8 15 am 8 30 pm

B.R.—ALPANYS.W. No. 4° No. 26° No. 1 LINE. No. 4° No. 26° No. 1 Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas'enger

...Ar 9 27 am

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains a follows: Between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos 58 and 54; between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos 58 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos. 58 and 54.

Pullman Buffet Cars between Chattanooga as Jacksonville and through Sitting Car between Chattanooga and Jacksonville via between Chattanooga and Jacksonville via between Montgomery and Wayeross. Through Palace Gleeping of between Montgomery and Wayeross.

Trains marked thus " run daily; trains marked thus i run daily except Sunday: trains marked thus i run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berths ale Union Depot 50 minutes prior to the learned all trains.

Send your orders for Bill Head

and Statements to the Constitut Job Office, and the work will be

that will please you,

ecuted at once, and in a manne

Ar 6 00 pm 7 00 am ort ValleyAr 4 47 pm 4 40 am olumbusLv 1 20 pm 11 35 pm

Milledgeville and No. 26† Eatonton Branch, Pass'ger

Pullman Cais Atlanta to New York without change.
Trains 50 and 52 leave Atlanta on arrival of New York trains via PIEDMONT AIR-LINE and make the Fastest Time via New Orleans and shreveport to all points in Texas.
All trainsarrive at, and depart from the Union Depot, Atlanta, and from Georgia Pacific Depot, (20th street and Powell avenue) Birmingham, Ala, I. Y. SAGE,
Gen'l G. P. and T. Agent.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

NORTHBOUND

NO. 4 HXPRESS-DAILY.

Anta.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlants.

JOS. M. BROWN,

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent

ALTON ANGIER,

Assistant Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent

B. A. ANDERSON,

Beneral Reproduction days:

THE CONSTITUTION VENTS FOR TODAY, JULY 27, 1885,

GREATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M. THROUGH THE CITY.

ik Paragraphs Picked Up All Over he house will resume the consideration of

berries and mosquitoes are among the Aliania was almost deserted by the legisla-State Teachers institute will be opened Girl's High school building this morn-

Two more batteries of the Second Artillery and yesterday from New Orleans. There sow four batteries camping near the Central beyond West End.

BEOSE BOYS' PRELIMINARY TRIAL

eywil be Carried Before Judge Tauner Today - The Evidence, The Rose boys, Noland and the negro Hart be tried, this morning, before Judge

The detectives who have been working the se amounce that they are ready to proceed, hey believe that they are armed and equipped with evidence enough to warrant the judge passes the detention of the prisoners. The vidence sgainst the prisoners is circumstantial, as far as the general sublic knows, but it is intisated by those behind the seenes that detectives have obtained spine direct evidence. be detectives have obtained some direct evi-ence sgainst Nolan, which at the same time ill sid Charley Rese in proving an alibi. his same evidence will implicate another arty who was never suspected until the evi-cace was ascertained. On Friday the detec-

ence was ascertained. On Friday the detectes arrested the person implicated by this idence, but by studiously keeping their coaths shut about the prisoner they succeeded beeping his arrest a secret until yesterday, hey believed that their case would be injured a letting the public know of the arrest. The isoner has denied all knowledge of a ffair, but when he was confronted the evidence against him he turned the theorem, and shook like an aspense could not help seeing that the evidence as strong. The prisoner is Jule Wyly, and mstrong. The prisoner is Jule Wyly, and will be arraigned before Judge Tanner is morning at the same time the other prisare brought out. The detectives are addent that they will be able to send the the five up. Mr. Groser, the paymaster, a his negro cook will be present at the

· DESPERATE THIEVES

Then Knife a Clerk. use show me a good pair of shoes, No. about two dollars," remarked a negro day night late at Givins' store, way out

The clerk to whom the request was address The cierk to whom the request was addressithrew several pairs, of shoes upon the
sater and told the negro to inspect them.
he negro was the notorious Bob Knox, and
was accompanied by Andy Jackson, a nene equally as bad. The two negroes admeed to the counter and, picking upeshees began examining them carefully.
hey did not suit the pretended purchaser,
hox, and he asked the clerk to show him
mething else. The clerk turned shout for READ UP.

No. 54° | No. 15' | Fass'ger.

6 30 am | 1 66 am | 3 66 am | 3 66 am | 3 66 am | 1 46 am | 3 16 am | 3 16

Instantly Knox made an effort to release meelt, but the clerk held on with a deter-ization and a scuffle ensued. The negro s strong and tried hard to free himself, at the clerk swung to him all the time call-C. R. R.—Augusta No. 18° No. 20° No. 22 Supen the other clerks to come to his aid.

Branch. Pass'ger. Pass'ger. Acc. be one who had sold the shoes started toe pair and at that instant Jackson unded Knox an open knife saying:
"Cut him! Cut him, d—n him, kill him if
cessary!"

Inox snatched the knife eagerly and with sperate energy began cutting at the clerk's and and arms. He inflicted two or three by wounds and thereby compelled the clerk ly wounds and thereby compelled the clerical let him go just as assistance reached him. he instant Knox found himself free he rang through the door and in the darkness ade his escape by swift running. The sak's hand was badly but not seriously cut, he resides when he made his appearance d yesterday when he made his appearance the street his arm was in a sling. In the affic Knox dropped the shoes. He and bason are both at large yet. PATROLMAN LYNAM SUSPENDED.

risen Sears Dealt With by the Court-The Trouble He Caused. strolman Lynam, one of the officers who ested Harrison Sears, the negro who took rge of the Wheat street horse car Friday

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THE NEGRO THE NEGRO

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a lagro, several parcounter came up and the when the patrolman had the drop on the legro, several negro men came up and set of the legro men came up and set of the patrol away from him that he could be easily an then. The patrolman believed that he deter arrest the negro than kill him and wed to the proposition. The negroes then arguing with Sears and during this mathey were approaching Rich's old place, de when near that place Sears grappled with the legroes are the search will show that the legroes he was arrested by the two patrolman Lynam did not neglect to make the laught he could do it without bloodshed by siting. Then again the patrolman asserts the realized that he could not arrest the laught he could do it without using the heart has just suspended a patrolman for

DVIPT PURE MALT WHISKY, \$1 25 per bottle, by Drugista and Grocers.

headed O. I, O. It may

EVE But no The

o'clock

enty 1 freight

Central, Southwestern & Monta gomery & Eufaula Railroads All trains of this system are run by Central

SAVANNAH, GA., May 10, 1888.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1885, PAR

	READ	DOWN.	Li partire
C. R. R.—MainLine Sayannah and At- lanta Div-isions.	No. 15† Acc.	No 53° Paus'ger.	No. 510 Pem'ger.
Savannah Ly Oliver Ar Millen Ar Millen Ly Tennille Ly Gordon Ar Macoo Ar Macoo Ly Barnesville Ar Barnesville Ly Griffin Ar Atlanta Ar	8 30 am 10 09 am 10 09 am 10 44 am	8 45 pm	9 40 am 11 22 am 12 35 pm 1 (0 pm 8 12 pm 4 81 pm 6 20 pm 7 56 pm 7 56 pm 7 56 pm
181 200 00000000000000000000000000000000		***********	No.11* A0 4 45 a m 5 08 a m 7 50 a m
C. R. R.—A ug usta Branch.	Acc.	Pass'ger.	No. 170 Pass'ger. 2 15 pm
Augusta	A/D	5 50 am	4 15 pm

No. 85.† No. 83.† Pas'enger RAILROAD. bomaston.....Ar 6 10 pm 10 30 am 7 15 pm 11 35 am RAILROAD WAIN LINE.

2 27 pm 10 55 pm 3 27 pm 11 55 pm B W.R. E-PERRY BRANCH. fort ValleyLv B.W.ER-BLAK'LY EXTENSION. Albauy.....Lv 3 45 pm 7 15 pm No. 29† Pass'ger

B. W. R.R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH 4 00 pm 5 23 pm 5 15 pm 6 80 pm BUS MAIN LINK. 6 20 pm 10 10 am 8 40 pm 11 24 am 1 50 am 2 47 pm Macon.....Lv
Fort Valley....Ar

READ UP No. 52* No. 54* Pass'ger. Pass'ger. No. 16 6 80 am 4 59 am 8 56 am 8 46 am 1 46 am

O. B. R.—Augusts No. 18* No. 20* No. 227 Branch. Pass'ger. Pass'ger. Acc. Pas'enger Pas'enger RAILROAD. No. 84.† No. 86.†

arnesvilleAr 9 35 am 5'85 pm homastonLv 8 15 am 8 30 pm W. & M. & E. RY. No. 2. No. 10. MAIN LINE Pas'enger Acc.

| Turner | T

BRANCH. Fort Valley......Ar 4 15 pm 6 45 am Perry......I.w 8 30 pm 6 06 am S.W.R.R-BLAK'LY No. 28† EXTENSION. Pas'enger S. W. R.—FORT No. 32†
AINES BRANCH. Pass'ger.

TON RAILBOAD Pass'ger.

facon Ar 6 00 pm 7 00 am ort Valley Ar 4 47 pm 4 40 am olumbus Ly 1 20 pm 11 85 pm

william ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Sevenneh.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. Sevenneh.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. E. Mass.
T. SHELLMAN, Trame M'g'r., Bayunah.
G. A. WHITKHEAD, Gen'l Pass.
B. SCHMIDT. Agent. Atlants.

Send your orders for Bill Hea and Statements to the Constitut Job Office, and the work will be ecuted at once, and in a ma that will please you.

THE CONSTITUTION

VESTS FOR TODAY, JULY 27, 1885.

SATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M.

THROUGH THE CITY. Paragraphs Picked Up All Over

euse will resume the consideration of berries and mosquitoes are among the ved luxuries of the seaso Airth was almost deserted by the legisla-resterday. It will be consoled today. The State Teachers institute will be opened the first High school building this morn-

more batteries of the Second Artillery di yesterday from New Orienns. There in four batterics camping near the Cen-

BOYS' PRELIMINARY TRIAL

nil be Carried Before Judge Tanner Today - The Evidence, the Rose boys, Noland and the negro Hart tried, this morning, before Judge

stives who have been working the nce that they are ready to proceed. repeliere that they are armed and equipp-with evidence enough to warrant the judge cause the detention of the prisoners. The ace sgainst the prisoners is circumstanl, as far as the general, l, as far as the general lie knows, but it is intives have obtained some direct evinst Nolan, which at the same time sid Charley Rese in proving an alibi. the was never suspected until the eviwas secretained. On Friday the detec-strested the person implicated by this ence, but by studiously keeping their hashut about the prisoner they succeeded ing his arrest a secret until yesterday. elieved that their case would be injured ing the public know of the arrest. The ner has denied all knowledge of affair, but when he was confronted the evidence against him he turned e, then red, and shook like an aspen-culd not help seeing that the evidence strong. The prisoner is Jule Wyly, and will be arraigned before Judge Tanner ng at the same time the other prisght out. The detectives are bey will be able to send the Mr. Groser, the paymaster, negro cook will be present at the

· DESPERATE THIEVES.

rs street.

ttempt to Steal a Pair of Shoes and Then Knife a Clerk. se show me a good pair of shoes, No. about two dollars," remarked a negro ay night late at Givins' store, way out

lerk to whom the request was addressw several pairs of shoes upon the and told the negro to inspect them. ro was the notorious Bob Knox, and accompanied by Andy Jackson, a ne-accompanied by Andy Jackson, a ne-ially as bad. The two negroes ad-to the counter and, picking up-se began examining them carefully. Id not suit the pretended purchaser, and he asked the clerk to show him ng else. The clerk turned about for box of shoes, and as his back was to shoes, and as his back was to Knox quickly shoved a pair of his coat, and when the clerk the darkey no trace of the theft erk had seen the theft. The negroes ined the shoes as the clerk took the box, but soon said that nothing hem, and started to leave.

by neared the door, the
young man named Bell, who had
x secrete the shoes under his coat,
to him and grabbing him by the

nd them shoes out, you thief." Knox made an effort to release the clerk held on with a deteron and a scuille ensued. The negro ng and tried hard to free himself. swung to him all the time callon the other clerks to come to his aid. ne who had sold the shoes started tohe pair and at that instant Jackson

ed Knox an open knife saying: at him! Cut him, d-n him, kill him if nox snatched the knife eagerly and with rate energy began cutting at the clerk's and arms. He inflicted two or three wounds and thereby compelled the cleric him go just as assistance reached him. instant Knox found himself free he through the door and in the darkness his escape by swift running. The hand was badly but not seriously cut, sterday when he made his appearance street his arm was in a sling. In the Knex dropped the shoes. He and on are both at large yet.

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The Post Malt Whisky, \$1 25 per bottle, a Dragist, and Grocers.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SEVEN MEN INJURED ON THE GEORGIA PACIFIC.

Cosch Slides Down an Embankment Near Muse dine-Difference of Opinion as to the Cause of the Accident-List of the Wounded-Five of the Men Employes.

Seven men were injured in au accident on the Georgia Pacific road yesterday morning. But no lives were lost.

The accident happened about half past two o'clock near Muscadine, a station about seventy miles west of Atlanta. The train was a freight, No 53, and was made up of ten cars and a coach. It was under the command of Conductor Fincher, who left Birmingham on schedule time Saturday evening. The train was moving pretty rapdly when the accident took place, and the fact that no one was killed is most remarkafact that no one was killed is most remarka-ble. Near Muscadine is a long fill about eighteen feet high. In the middle of this fill there is a short treatle, and it was at this point that the accident happened. Just what caused the accident is not known. The rail-road authorities assert that it was caused by a broken axle, while disinterested parties say that the treatle gave way. Soon after the trea-tle was passed the coach which was in the rear of the train left the track and began sliding of the train left the track and began sliding down the embankment. It was quickly followed by two or three other cars. When the coach went off the fill the train was moving at ood speed, but the engineer quickly detected omething was wrong and instantly came to a halt. The coach was not empty when it went down the embankment, and the first thing that the employes attempted was to thing that the employes attempted was to render the passengers assistance. They were not long in ascertaining that no one had been killed, but in the same length of time they discovered that seven men had been injured. Five out of the seven were employes of the road and two were passengers. Two of the men were seriously but not fatally injured. The passengers were Mr. T. K. Leslie of Atlants and Mr. H. K. Bradford of New York. Mr. Leslie was hurt about the shoulders and Mr. Leslie was hurt about the shoulders and leg. One foot was broken. Mr. Bradford was considerably bruised and shaken up but had no hones broken. The foreman in the Georgia Pacific black

roken and was otherwise injured. The other ur men were not hurt much.
After daylight the men made an examination road and found that the trestle had given away or had been badly broken up. They also found a broken axle on one of the cars which had left the track. They assert that this broken axle caused the cars to leave the track and that they tore the trestle up as they went over. Other persons say that the trestle went down just as the coach was passing over and that the coach being off the track went down the embank-ment and pulled the other cars with it.

smith shops, at Birmingham, was more serious-ly hurt even than Mr. Leslie. He had a leg

The accident broke the road's schedule and the disabled trestle caused a transfer at that point. The passengers were transferred from the up train to the down train and from the down train to the up train during the day. No train went out last Mr. Leslie and Mr. Bradford were brought

o Atlanta yesterday and are now at the Kim-call. The road's property was considerably broken up.

BE TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE. Gus McKnight, a well Known Negro, Uses

Knife With Savage Effect. "Yes,damn you I'll cut your throat from ear ear," said Gus McKnight as he made a savage lunge at the woman.

Gus McKnight's home is on Wells street in the rear of the second ward, and it was at that place that he made a desperate attempt to carry out the threat with which this story

McKnight is well known through out the city and has always been considered a sober and industrious negro. On Saturday afternoon he and his wite had a misunderstanding about something and had a misunderstanding about something and McKnight came up town. Late that night he was seen on the streets by some friends in a beastly state of intoxication. His friends knew nothing of his quarrel with his wife, and through kindness led him home. Soon after the men left McKnight's house he and his wife renewed their quarrel. This was about half past two or three o'clock. The quarrel progressed finely until McKnight picked up a chair and struck at his wife. The woman, however, managed to dodge the blow and rushing out of her house, ran to the home and rushing out of her house, ran to the home of a negro tamily a few blocks away. Here she awoke a negro man who agreed to return to her home with her. But as the man and woman were entering the yard they were met by McKnight, who rushed at his wife swear-ing that he would cut her throat. As Mc-Knight rushed upon the woman he drew his knife, and when he was near her he made a unge. The woman attempted to evade the knife, but was not quick enough. The attempt, however, saved her life, as sold and certainly have cut her throat from ear to ear had she not dodged. As it was the knife entered the throat near the windpipe and came out near the ear. The gash was a deep one nowever, saved her life, as the man wou and the blood flowed copiously. McKnight, seeing that he had not succeeded in carrying out his threat, rushed upon the woman again and would have killed her had not the negro man who came back with the woman, interferred. About this time the woman fainted from the excesaive loss of blood, dropped to the ground and McKnight took to his heels and disappeared. The police department was notified of the afsir and a physician was summoned. physician examined the wound quickly and pronounced it dangerous. He rendered the necessary attention and the woman was still alive late last night. McKnight succeeded in steering clear of the police all day yesterday.

GOVERNOE AND MES. McDANIEL will tender to the members and officers of the general assembly public reception at the executive mansion on Tuesday evening, 28th inst., from 9 to 12 o'clock. MR. AND MRS. D. B. FREEMAN and Miss Lorena Young, from Cedartown, are stopping

at 58 Fersyth street. C. N. WELLS, general baggage agent of the outh Carolina railway, is in the city.

DR. A. W. CALEOUN has returned from Ash-WALES WYNTON, of the Birmingham Iron

Age, is in the city. J. A. McKeldin, one of the proprietors of the Knoxville woolen mills, Knoxville, Tenn., is in the city, the guest of his brother, Mr. Hugh

Mr. W. G. WILLIS, of Conssange, Tenn., is in the city. FILLMORE GOODWYN has been setting up with swollen jaw, but it has resumed its normal size. AT THE KIMEALL: SS Prime and sister, R.C.; Mrs W A Runer and family, Memphis; Wm R Grady, N Y; J W W Ison, Louisville; Charles Small, Jr, N Y; D B Wagner, Tennessee: George Zeigler, Jr, Milwankee; A A Gallagher, Chattanoogs; Fred Strauss, Cincinnati; H M Draw, Mrs S J Draw, Savannah; H M Durant, Columbus;

moogs; Fred Strauss, Chelinary, Columbus; JR Hardaway, Georgia; John T Rowland, G G Howard, Mrs H O Cummings, Savannah; Henry Bradford, New York; J Kosh, Baltimore; F Otto, Philadelphia; T F Eogers, Baltimore; W A Hoth, Philadelphia; T F Eogers, Baltimore; W A Hoth, Philadelphia; T F Eogers, Baltimore; W A Hoth, Philadelphia; T F Eogers, Baltimore; W Albany, Ga; D Hosse, Graphis; John S Broson, Albany, Ga; T J Spralling, Augusta; A J Stewart, North Carolina; A J Branbano, Mscon; E W Besman, P P C Co. R H Drake, Griffin; Wm M Lindsay, Annis, W S Holmes, Charleston, R P Hail, J D Western, Alband.; John E Morris, Virginia; Alband.; John E Morris, Virginia; R Toombe and servant, D DeBose, Washington; Miss S Simpson, Augusta; M Moore Anniston, Miss S Simpson, Augusta; M Moore Anniston, Ala, V Boynton, Birmingham, Ala; S W Reds, Ala, V Boynton, Birmingham, Ala; S W Reds, Albama; J Baloum, Bichmond, Va; S Columbus, Ga; T J Baloum, Bichmond, Va; S A A Gates, wife and child, Savannah, Ga; S B Lewis, wile and two children, Missny; James Gračen, B Arsaold, H G Arnold, S Whitley and C Vaniill, Baltimore; L Johnson, Graham, Ga; Dr Willighens, Dubois, Ga.

FEEDING THE FLOCKS At the Various Churches in Atlanta Yes-

terday. Yesterday was a specially interesting Sunday ,as it was the occasion of the last sermon preached in several churches by their pastors before taking their summer vacations. Dr. Kendall, pastor of Trinity church, has gone for a month of neeeded rest. Dr. Armstrong, of St. Philip's, and Dr. Hawthorne, of the First Baptist, will not preach again in Atlanta until September. Dr. Strickler, of the Central Presbyterian, and Dr. Cheney, of the Unitarian, will rest during the month of August. Other Atlanta pastors will probably take a rest.

At St. Philip's,

Yesterday morning Dr. Armstrong preached to a fine congregation at St. Philip's from the text, "By their fruits ye shall know

He said that there are many theories chal-He said that there are many theories challenging the credence and confidence of men. There are various systems of philosophy and religion offering their guidance to our opinions and conduct. It is a question of grave import, especially to the young whose character is just forming, which of these systems shall be adopted as the ruling principle of life.

In the text Christ offers the truest possible test that can be applied in such matters. It is a test which applies with special force to our day, It is a utilitarian test. "By their fruits ye shall know them." There have been other tests offered for systems of philosophy

fruits ye shall know them." There have been other tests offered for systems of philosophy and religion, but generally they have been beyond the reach of the ordinary comprehension by reason of their abstract processes. Here is a test which all can understand or apply. It is not only the easiest but the surest way of trying a creed that can be devised. It is often true that the belief professed does not tally with the lives of those who profess it, but in such cases the exceed here are taken had a in such cases the creed has not taken hold on the lives of those who profess it. The theo-retical faith and the practical faith are differ-

Sometimes it is said to the praise of a creed and to the dispraise of its professors that they are bad in spite of their creed; as it is said in other cases to the praise of the people and the dispraise of the creed that they are notwith-standing their creed. In both these good cases those who profess to believe do not regulate their lives by their so-called faith.

There are some systems which we should reject without waiting to see their fruits, because they are inherently wrong. Any system which involves the dental of the existence tem which involves the denial of the existence and ever present energy of God, or which de-nies the conscious immortality of the soul, should be rejected at once. We know that thorns cannot bring forth figs. But in determining the value of the great majority of systems which offer themselves for our belief, we must depend on their results as evidenced in the lives of those who profess them. If Christianity makes men purer, gentler, more charitable, readier to uplift the downfallen, quicker in every good word and work, it must challenge the faith of the young who are looking for some firm and safe guidance through life. The doctor spoke beautifully of the result of Christian religion on the hearts and the outward expression of his result in the lives of those who had a living faith in it, and commended it as the best faith which the young could adopt as the guiding power of their lives,

Hon, Henry W. Hilliard at the Second Baptist Church,

Hon. H. W. Hilliard delivered a discourse in the Second Baptist church on the "Office and use of Reason Under the Christian Sys-tem." His text was from St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians; chapter I., verse 20-24.
"Where is the wise, etc." His points were, Christianity is a revelation. It makes us acquainted with truths that could not be discovered by our unaided faculties. We know noth-ing of God. The future or the wide realm that lies beyond the boundary of our world but what is disclosed to us. No discoveries can be what is disclosed to us. No discoveries can be made in the region of moral truth. The guif that separates time from eternity is too wide to be bridged by human strength, nor have we glass powerful enough to bring to view the scenery of unseen worlds. The si-lence that reigns throughout the universe can only be broken by God. Therefore Christian-ity is above reason; not opposed to it, but superior to it.

perior to it. The sign required by the Jew was the possession of temporial powers. He looked for a prince—a deliverer from the Roman bondage, and when our Lord came, meek and lowly, not disturbing the imperial government, He was a stumbling block to the haughty and am-bitious people who dwelt in the city of the reat King. The Roman standards were still displayed; the eagles from the public build ngs, the Roman sentinel kept his post in front of the gates of Jerusalem.

The Greeks, the most intellectual of all peo-

le, looked to philosophy to solve every prob-m, and they could not see the rationale of rist's dying for the world.

Now, the office of reason is to examine the vidences in support of Revelation, as coming from God, the authenticity of the book; the preservation of the manuscripts, and the corrections of the translation; but when satisfied f this, it's divine authority must be accepted Honestly study the meaning of the scriptures and submit our understandings to their instruction. The eternity of God; the divine nature of our Lord; the disclosures as to the destiny of the human race. All these may be beyond our compre-bension, but we are not at liberty to reject

them. They are sublime mysteries, but they do not contradict any known truth.

So St. Paul preaches the great central system of Christianity—Christ crucified: reuniting the world to God by his vicarious death. The prophers of Isaich in chemical states and the contract of the contract o ophecy of Isaiah, in chapter 530, throws its prophecy of Issish, in chapter 530, throws its light across seven centuries and illumines the face of our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross, showing that the Father laid on him the iniquity of us all. Then a line of light running along the whole track of human history as set forth from Genesis to the gospels, showing the creation of man by the direct

ower of God and the redemption of our race by Jesus Christ.

We accept the authority of Christianity.

We rest our hopes upon its teachings, and so trust our destiny to its guidance.

The kingdom of Christ, springing up under the Romen empire, has survived it. We visit tome now and there are the seven hills, but the palaces of the Casars are fallen, the legions that bore the eagles of victory are gone—the blue Mediterranean rolls in view, but the mighty armaments that floated on it are seen no considerable ways of the blue stands the

armaments that noticed on it are seen no more; while upon one of its hills stands the noblest Christian temple in the world, surmounted by the cross of Christ; upon its nummit the evening lingers and the morning Christianity is overspreading the world, and

Christianity is overspreading the world, and will soon encircle its most remote regions.

For myself I close the books of philosophy, I fix the purest ray of reason on the word of God, and standing up in the midst of the universe, I own that I am a Christian, an imperfect but a sincere Christian. I present the cross of Christ today as the source of the world's salvation. Its base rests upon the earth's deep foundation; its top rises into the heights of heaven; at its foot are strewed the weeks of hostile arms ments fitted out for its overthrow, while over its summit a great company of the redeemed stand and sing "unto Him that loved us and washed us in His own blood an honor and glory forever." and glory forever."

Dr. Hawthorne preached to an immense congregation at the morning service. Subject: The Old and the New in religion. Said the doctor: It is not uncommon to hear men beasting of the superiority of the nineteenth century over the preceding centuries. What would be this century, had it begun as did the first, without the accumulated wisdom that has intervened. We are the heirs of the ages, of six thousand years of progress in articlence, literature, civilization and religion. Man's capacity to inherit the wisdom of the fathers' marks his superiority over the lower animals. The eagle today builds its nest in First Baptist Church.

the crage of the storm riven mountain, just as its ancestors built their nests thousands of years ago. No progress. No transmital of knowledge to their posterity. Each successive generation of men leaves somewestrate of knowledge to be added to the store of the next generation. Galileo, were he here today, could be taught by the girls and boys of our common schools facts in astronomy.

here today, could be taught by the guis and beys of our common schools facts in astronomy of which he never dreamed. How much has been added to the highest attainments of the greatest men of the past. We enjoy the products of the toils, the struggles and the self-denial of the generations that have gone before. We cannot expect success in business by sdepiling the customs of our fathers. We must be wise-according to the standard of the sge. in religion how much has come down to us.

In religion how much has come down to us. How much accumulated capital from the toils and sufferings of the fathera in the church.

The missionary goes to a field prepared by the labors of a Judson. How much easier his task. Enriched by the labors of the good and the great through the past centuries, he takes up a work already well begun. Think of the immense advantages we now enjoy. The Bible translated into the language of the heathers, libraries added to libraries, religious literature throwing light on braries, religious literature throwing light on every deubtul subject, Sunday schools imbu-ing early with religious truths the minds of the young, all nations opened to the advance of religious training, noble men, everywhere, heaving the Meaning. of religious training, noble men, everywhere, hearing the Macedonian cry, and going forth to the help of the Lord among the nations that know him not. By all this is the church so much richer today. What shall we do with these garnered fruits? A solemn question.

Shall we add to and transmit them enlarged to our children? Are there no splendid opportunities for us? No goodly land for us to possess? No great institutions for us to build?

What monument shall this great congrega-What monument shall this great congrega-tion build to mark its place on the shores of time. David began the temple and Solomon taking up his father's work carried it to com-pletion. The material of the past is our capi-tal, with which to begin new enterprises. Truth is the same-immutable. Empires may rise and fall. Philosophy succeed philosophy. The mountains be removed, and the rivers leave their beds, but the gospal is ever the same. The finger of God written in his book abides without change. But the methods of

abides without change. But the methods of presenting these truths must change. Here the advocates of progress become amen-able to criticism. The man who makes some new suggestion, sparking with truth and startling in its power, always finds a croaker, who says he is a sensationalist—a preacher of new doctrines. These men always crying, false teacher, sensationalist, are fallen behind the sge and are without the genius and the energy to catch up. Men who, in the olden time, electrified nations and stirred the pulse of the ages, would not now find a willing audience. The giants of old would be pigmies today. Successful men find and adopt new methods. The reformation produced no such preacher as Spurgeon. No man living or dead

presence as spurgeon. No man living of dead has his resources for gathering multitudes to hear the gospel of Christ.

Men sigh for the good old time when the preachers intoned their sermons and for two hours taxed the patience of their congregation. Should I adopt these methods my audience would soon be empty seats. The avistance of the church be empty seats. The existence of the church demands that we adapt our methods to the civilization and progress of the age. We do this in the interest of God's truth and God's kingdom, and we are as loyal to the faith as the most stubborn stickler. We owe it to pos-terity to evolve from the legacy we have in-herited a richer legacy to handdown to them. Let us set up before us a higher standard and let float before us a grander vision than our father's had. We ought to be wise. As inds-viduals we ought to tower above them, for we have advantages they had not. As a church

we are stronger and better organized.

We have more and better facilities, broader
and richer fields of Christian enterprise. We
accupy a better position. Let us evolve out of all these advantages something grander, nobler than we have yet attained. Standing here, in the presence of this great multitude of devout listeners, and surrounded by so many evidences of spiritual prosperity, I cannot be too conscious of the fact that I have entered upon the labors of other men, that I am upon a field, improved for me by the toils, self denial and sacrifices of saintly men, some of whom have gone up to make their report to the Lord of the harvest. He that soweth and he that reapeth, together shall erjoy the garnered harvest. Not so in the secular world; many men endure the heat of the conflict, but not wear the wreath of victo Write books rich in human wisdom, yet in poverty. Notso those who sow in God's ry. Write books rich in human wisdom, yet die in poverty. Notso those who sow in God's vineyard. They may not here, but up yonder where the sheaves are all garnered and countand risen shall enjoy alike the fruits of their

Judson will take part in the triumhps of his successors, Yates and Crawford, with those who witness the redemption of China. Let us all be sowing in the Lerd's vineyard, and though no harvest here, yet in the day of final triumph we will find the record

Some are sowing unknown among the hovels of the poor. God's angels are keeping watch over your noble work, and by and by God will lift you up to everlasting glory, and a whole universe will read of your good deeds. It matters not when we do the Master's work, whether in city, healet or dale, on land or whether in city, hamlet or dale, on land or sea, in the abodes of the rich or amid the gloom of poverty, with eloquent tongue before admiring crowds or in silent work, the Lord will come and look upon your work and say well done good and faithful servant, come

At Trinity Church,

Rev. John W. Heidt preached a most elo-quent sermon at Trinity yesterday to a large audience. Subject: Power of the Holy Ghost, and its effects. Text, part of the eighth verse, first chapter Acts. But ye shall receive power. After that the Holy Ghost is come upon you.

Dr. Heidt said: The real difference among men as to charac er do not differ so much as to education gener-ally as in spiritual life. I would not detract from art or from scientific knowledge in any way, nor would I underste what literary course has done and is doing, but I am satisfithat one man do not differ so much from anot er where the temptation is the same. Take for er where the temptation is the same. Take for instance the savage, rude and uncultured, and then take your gentlemen of culture and refinement, and place the same temptation before them, and I dare say from this sacred place that one would fall as soon as the other. The only difference is one would be atraid of what society would say. Christianity is the only motive that supplies a sense of duty and will power, as a man without religion; a coverned by the conjugous of other religion is governed by the opinions of other men, but a man with Christ in his soul is a power in himself, in his church and in his community. Let him be layman or preacher, be is proof against the opinions of the world. He stands templation like a Paul—a giant smong men.

he is proof against the opinions of the world. He stands temptation like a Paul—a giant among men.

Now the planting of this character is not the work of man, but it comes from God. God forms in the head the hope of glory and neman or woman has the power that makes true manhood or true womanhood until the Holy Ghest comes into their heart. The Holy Ghest is God, not an attachment, not a Savior, but these and more. It is God, the embodiment of God, and the Eon is a power without body, equal with father and son, has more to do with you and me than both the father and son. When we get the Holy Ghost we get the power to stand temptation in all its forms.

In the context we find that in a few days after Christ spoke to his disciples the Holy Ghost came down on the day of pentecest and there were visible sigs and wonders, there were expressions of his power and the word power carries with it in our minds a wonderful force, strength. Steam confined in the valves and chests of an engine is so powerful that long trains of cars heavily loaded are hauled, yet you can't see it. The lightning leaps from the cloud and lights on the giant oak, the king of the forest, and splits it in a thousand splinters. We are

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as an infant's hand in the great hand of a giant, as their power compared to God's power it is not only power, but power from on high. There is a great deal to do to seek a man's soul. In the first place the Holy Ghost gives a sense and knowledge of sin. No man can work that problem. I can't understand how a man can feel ashamed; but he does not feel the shame until he is exposed. Man in his natural state of worldliness; his natural state of worldliness; never found his sin until the Holy Ghost held the lamp to his feet. A man can be a good, moral member of his church. He can quit swearing and other dangerous sins. All this is good, but they will not save his soul. There is a modern Golish that is doing away with is a modern Golish that is doing away with spiritual and experimental religion, the kind our methers had. It is wrong. Can't be tolerated Religion belongs to God, is his gateway to your soul, the power is supernatural and not with man. The effects of this power is showed on the day of pentecost. The preacher was given power to speak in different tongues and then thousands of souls were saved. This was the gift of the Holy Ghost, the gift of God, the wower.

A man without spiritual power has an A man without spiritual power has an empty vessel and can do nothing in the pulpit or out of it. He is without the Holy Ghost. In this respect Trinity has been greatly favored and is working with power from pulpit and pen. When we come to church we expect religion and it there is no power there is no religion. All religion is the same. On the Day of Pentecost, when the holy ghost came down, the people received it with gladness. All enjoyed it alike. They that were rich sold their possessions, and they were as one. No castes. No aristocracy, all on one plane. They visited from house to house; were not conventional, but had the true love of Christ in their souls. Will this be our religion—the Holy Ghost with power in every man's heart? Christ in your soul is what we all need to make us powerful as true Christians.

Congregational Church, At the Church of the Redeemer, Dr. Eddy

preached a deeply impressive sermon upon "Death and the Life Beyond," selecting for his text Eccl. 12, 5:7.
"Because man goeth to his long bome and the mourners go about the streets. **

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who

The theme of the morning is suggested by the great and solemn event of the week; the death of the most eminent citizen, General Grant. It would not be becoming in me to pronounce, on this day and in this place, a culogy on the illustrious patriot, soldier and statesman, but I cannot refrain from paying even here and now a tribute of admiration to his memory as a man. I leave it to the historian and military critic to estimate his gen-ius as the commander of armies and the chief magistrate of the republic, but the judgment of the whole nation, east and west, north and south, is outspoken, that for bravery, mod-esty, magnanimity and fortitude, he was the man of men. So much at this time touching the character of him, around whose bier the nations of Christendom—and of heathendom as well-stand as mourners. The question today is, what does this death mean to us? It summons us to meditate on death and the great hereafter. We are all marching towards the tomb; there is no discharge in this war. More than eighty human beings pass away every minute. Every stroke of the pen-dulum signals the departure of more than one soul from the shores of time. Every mufiled soul from the shores of time. Every muffled heart throb is the knell of a passing spirit. Such reflections naturally lead to the selection of my theme for this morning's discourse, "Death and the Life Beyond." The material body returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit, the immaterial, imperishable principle, "shall return to God who gave it." The meaning of the Royal preacher is platn. There is something in man which came down from the infinite and eternal intelligence, and com the infinite and eternal intelligence, and that something does not perish wit earthly body, but it lives on unto God earthly body, but it lives on unto God. The question now arises, what will survive the dissolution of the body? Some answer, nothing! but that there is something in man which does not return to the dust is declared in the text. Jezus, dying, said: "Into Thy hands I commend my spirit." What is this imporishable spirit? All we know about it is, it's attributes, and the most essential attribute of spirit is self consciousness. Spirit is ego, self. That which says, "1, myself, is spirit." In the first place, I cannot recognize myself hereafter as having existed here, without memory. If the past and the present were not thus bound together in consciousness by this living cord of reminiscence, I could neither say I was, or I am. Memory, therefore, is imperishable, which is an ever growing picture gallery containing a full and complete history of the man; a gallery through whose still and awful apartments, lighted whose still and awful apartments, lighted from above, he must walk forever. Personal immortality involves the continuance in the future life of consciences, or the moral sense.

Personal immortality also implies that the affections will survive the separation of soul and body. The heart is nearer the center of our being than the intellect. We can more easily conceive of the annihilation of memory, imagination and the reasoning faculty, than of the affections; for in the present life the latter eften survives the decay of the tormer. The will is immortal; by that is meant the voluntary movement of the soul toward the gcal of its governing love, or rather that governing love is the will. The will is the peculiar seat of personality, and no argument is needed to prove its immortality. O, man! reverence thyself; thou art not the offspring of the elements, of chance, or destiny, but of God! Ask yourself, what am I now? What is involved in preparation for death? I am sinful; must I then continue so forever? No. Character may be changed, you may repent and believe. Christ alone can prepare us for

One of the severest thunder storms of the season passed over Atlanta between twelve and one o'clock yesterday. Most of the churches were dismissed about the time the storm began, and the streets were full of people hurrying home or dedging under hospitable shelter. The display of electricity was terrific. For several minutes there was an almost incessant play of lightning, followed by very heavy thunder. Several bolts struck near the center of the city. One descended with awful clap of thunder near the srtesian well. Another struck the car track on Whitanall street just in front of s crowded street car. Though there were a dezen discharges which seemed to strike near the center of the city, no damage was reported. The rain fell heavily for half an hour, and when the clouds cleared away the air was cool and sweet, and the people were thankful for the blessing which lingered after the terror of the storm had passed. Electric Display Yesterday.

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EORGIA, SUMTER COUNTY-The subscriber personally appeared before me, A. L. Reese, a notary public in and for said states and county, and made oath that the foregoing is a true statement. O. A. COLEMAN, Eccretary and Treasurer of the Georgia Loan and Irust Co.
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B—Miss Mrry Bailey, Mrs Watte Blakely, Florence Bisckstor, Mary Barton, Ruth Bailey, Mrs WG Becker, Annie Beall, Mamie Bishop, Kate Butler, Carrie Burnell, Isaac Butler, Madiuda V Burnett, Miss Teunie Brown, Miss Laura Brown, Sallie H Brown.
C.—Ida Carter, Carrie Crawford, Cittle Camaron,
Emma Call, Mrs L E Converse, K atay Collins, Mrs
E L Conyears. Nellie Cohen. Nannie Bell Crockett,
Millie Crowell, Miss M L Callend, Harria Croen,

Millie Crowell, Miss M L Callend, Harria Croen, Miss M A Crump.

T-Pille Dougherty, Hatella Davis, Bettle Dixon, Carrie Doby, Maggie Duncau, Miss L Dufford, Mo-ses F Y A Dunlap.

H-Stat Kram. Carrie Doby, Maggie Buncau, Miss L Dufford, Moses F Y A Duniap.

E-Seth Evans.

F-Harren Tuil, Pauline Foley, Fannie Foster,
Mrs N C Frisbee, Cora Fravor

Golden, Austin Green, Toolthia Gieton, Ida Green,
Fannie Glenn, Emma Greenlee, Alice Gathen.

H-Grace F Hunter. Sophia Hall, B Harden, Josle
Houcks, Mrs E C Hill, Rosa M Hean, Mrs D Haycock, T D Haywood, Hadoline Hall, Kate Haynes,
Carolinia F Haynes, Susie Harrison.

J-Anneh Jess, Mrs L D Jacobs, Mr- Jacason,
Anna Johnson Ida May Jones, Myra C Les, Mattie Johnson, Mrs C A Jackson.

K-Ellen Kelly.

L-Beil Lewis, Lalla Martin, Rena Kay, Mrs
F Martin, Mattle Mack, Mrs A C Mui, May Murray, Cora McKinnon, Elizabeth McDaniel, Onnie
McWilliams, Kittie McGowan.

N-Fannie Neal.

P-Mrs E H Pound, Mrs James Pluman, Maggie
Phillips, Ella Parker, Amanda Pain, R D Padgetti
R-Ella Robbins, Mandy Reed, Lizzie Riberson.

Phillips, Ella Parker, Amanda Pain, R D Padgetti
Rt Ella Robbins, Mandy Reed, Lizzie Richerson,
Fannie Robsoni, Malinda Russ.
S-Eliza Stansett, Mrs Salen, Johnson R Spann, J
Bessie Sbaw, Josie M Sumbly, Emma Stewart, Judah Stepbeus, Ida Simms, Ida Scott, Lula Stowers,
T-S C Tyner, C C Turner, Lizzie Townes, Geo
Towns, Martha Tummons, Miss Corie Tallen, Miss
Lula Tarron, Salie Talor.
W-Henrietta Wharton, Emma C Walker, May
Walker, Henrietta Webb; Juley Wiggings, Mrs A
B White, Mamie, White, Catle White, Katle White,
Katle Wood, Emme|Woods. GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A-Charlie Anason, S S & S B Achison, Captain L Aderton, Captain J L Aderton, D W Archer, Y V Arbell, D W Archer, E A Allen, J B Avry, F C Ard.

B-J B Burnett, A M Burbank, 2, B J Burch, H
W Bromey, Fred J Bigham, Mrs J F Bright, Thos
E Briston, Wm E Bensel & Co. H M Biggers, T A
Brannam, J M Bayley, Dol Ballard, J P Baker, D
J Baker, T J Barnam, L G Brautley, Max A Bau-J Baker, TJ Barnam, L G Brautley, Max A Baumer, M B Bryum.
C-John C Clark, W H Coley, D J Colens, M A Classon, J B Coleman Wm Cook, C C Cleghorn C H Chasson, J B Coleman Wm Cook, C C Cleghorn C K Carteil, John Collins, H C Classon, P D Cranford, Wm Carden, B L Clarkson, L F Clayton, H B Clafen & Co. 7 G Crawford, I T Calloway, A B Cranshaw, F C Crawford, WH Campbell
D-H M Daniels, John Davidson, John A Dayif,
J M Danull, G P Derry, Glassco Demmes, F D Desmue, Willes Dorming, 2, M A Dundun, Frank Dunsay.

Dunay.

E-John M Ellis, L J Echberg, H Eskin, T J E2-E-John M Edits, L.J. Echoers, M Essai, D M Good-man, Lewis F Goodrich, John J George, S F Gold-smith, W Green, P C Green, J Z George, W C Geen, C Getter, Willie Green, K J Garrett, Manson Glass, S C Gray, Van Graham, J F George, Van Graham

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H.—W M Harris, Dr Raymond Harris, Charles P Hubert, B Hughes, J Y Hopkins, 2. Fred Holland, J R Howell, kobert Hohun, C T Hill, W L Hitchcock, A L Hill, L Herrov, C Harbin, R L Hardeman, Geo Hass, F Harmon, A M Hill, Authony Hall.

K-Peter Kapsch, MB Knightman, A M Kings-K.—Peter Kapsch, MB Knightman, A M Kingsbury, J Knight, 2.

L.—Jerry Lumpkin, R J Lanson, M D Lay, C A Lampton, R J Lawson, 2, Andrew Law, J F Lanster, H J Lambert, P D Lester, Jas H Lenore, John Summing, F Lieb & Sons, B Lee, Jacob Linzy, Henry Looings, R F Logan, Arthur Scott, Richard Lumpkin, E H Lumpkin, J H Lynch, J L Lyons.

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O-JGOwen.
P-JB Pyron, J M Powers, J W Powell. Frank M Pope. Cap Powers. Chas Phillips, David's Printup, B Pripho, Dubose Prelien. H A Paine, Arthur W Pratt, Wyatt Patterson, J M Patterson, Edward

W Fratt, Wyatt Patterson, J M Patterson, Edward Potter.

R-J A Rush, A M Roper, Rev T W Rhodes, J M Rogers, W J Roberson, Isom Roberson, J M Richards, E A Richardson, H M Read, Geo Hembert, Jacob Rees, J P Reagan, R G Raine, S E Ramey, T R Rakestrawe, M J Rarpen.

S-J B Smith, Thos H Smith, K P Sunby, A M Stone John H Scott, Hecker Scott, Julius C Schioss, Frank C Smilie R T Smylle, H Stricklin, Mr Sidbang, Wm A Simmons, S B Sims, N J Sterling, Sydstevens, Chas Stewart, B F Stepheus, S S Searsey, A J Simms, I Starty, John T Slatter, E Schaffer, Chas Sandell.

T—B H.

F C Tate, Walter T.

Mi Tarleton.

W—G F Vitter
W—Jake Wari
Waters, G H Wi.
Frank Wesh, Bet. J Weals, W J White, R F White,
H C Wilson, R M White, H Wile, W B Wilson, Geo
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Conviction of the Parties concerned in late attempt to Rob Pay Train of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, July 14, 1886 Acdress or call on

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the company's office in Dublin, until July
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Profiles can be seen and specifications obtatat the office of the treasurer in Dublin, or als
office of the City Engineer in Macon.

The bids will be opened August 1, and the
son to whom the contract may be awarded
to required to commence work within
days thereafter.

A certified check for \$100, payable to Be.
Smith, treasurer of the Macon and Dublin
road, must accompany each bid; said check
retained by the company such bid; said check
retained by the company until the bid it
panies is rejected, or if accepted, until wer
commenced.

TOL. XVIII.

THE DEAD GENERAL.

WORK ARRANGING FOR THE

New York, July 27.—Colonel Fred Grant and U. S. Grant, Jr., who arrived on the early train on the West Shore railroad, went to the city hall at half past nine o'clock this morning for the purpose of conferring with Mayor Gree upon arrangements for their father's funeral. The mayor did not arrive at his offee until half an hour later, and the visitors were shown into his private room. In the meentime General Perry arived at the city hall to represent General Hancock in ma-

shopping as the fast mail dos not stop at all the stations and may carry you beyond the Biggest Bargains.

When the engine whistles you will find that you are opposite will find that you are opposite by and it will pay you to get of and examine our handsome for the contains the state of the cottage. The body will be taken from here to Saratoga in an open car, known have to be transferred because the Mount McGregor road is of a narrow gauge style. The private cars of William H. Tanderbilt and President Webb and the baggage car will await the morning min at Saratoga, upon the track of the Delamate and Hudson canal company's road. The mains will be placed in Vanderbilt's car, in the the family will accompany them. The other car will be cocupied by others of those closely interested in the obsequies. At Albany had examine our handsome and examine our handsome the deeds afternoon to continue the journey with the remains to New York.

Governor Hill's processation.

Albany, N. Y., July 27.—Governor Hill has

French Organdies

Just reduced from 50 and 60 ct down to 25 cents. We gles the conductor will tell you that we have nearly a car load those beautiful Plaid Lawns in cents. You are quite correct Captain, we have go the conductor will tell you that the conductor will tell you that the reception of the remains of General Grant and perticipate in the exercises on that occasion, we have nearly a car load those beautiful Plaid Lawns in Cents. You are quite correct Captain, we have go the conductor will tell you that the conductor will tell you that the conductor will tell you that the reception of the remains of General Grant and perticipate in the exercises on that occasion, we have nearly a car load those beautiful Plaid Lawns in Grant to accompany the remains on New York and attend the funeral in a body.

Unfounded Remore Allow is so dangerously ill that he will be unable to accompany the remains in the day of removal, is unduly alarming. It is the present purpose of Mrs. Grant to accompany the remains in the day of removal, is unduly alarming. It is the present purpose of Mrs. Grant to accompany the remains in the day of removal, is unduly alarming. It is the present purpose of Mrs. Grant to accompany the remains of her husbaud to New York and the family are not now aware of my conditions nor of any indications that hould prevent the widow from doing so.

THE MERTING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON July 27.—The mass meeting at Fan-

THE MEETING IN BOSTON.

Boston, July 27.—The mass meeting at Fan-

beston, July 21.—Ine mass neeting at ran-beil halt today, to express public feeling on the death of General Grant, was fully attended by representative men. The mayor presided. Bishop Mallslien offered prayer. Governor Robinson followed in an eulogy. Eloquent peeches were made by Hon. F. O. Prince and neral Devens. Appropriate resolutions were en adopted.

hen adopted.

New Haven, Conn., July 27.—The following telegrams were exchanged today between Stephen R. Smith, adjutant general of Conceticut, and General W. S. Hancock:

Iwould respectfully suggest that if one or more military organizations from every state in the union were invited to participate in the funeral services of General Grant. I think the invitation yould be gladly received and generally accepted. Stephens R. Smith, Adjutant Genaral.

General Hancock replied:

"Your telegram received and carefully considered. Although it is not practicable for me to specially invite one or more military organizations from each state, as suggested by you, nevertheless, all such as may promptly tender their services will be assigned by me to suitable-position in line, and I hope that many will be able to do to. W. S. HANCOCK, Major General."

NEMORIAL SERVICES IN LONDON.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN LONDON. Revices in memory of General Grant at West-minster abbey will take place at 4 o'clock Tuesday, August 4th. The dean of West-minster will read the Episcopal service and ev. Dr. Farrar will deliver an address. A services in Masswill.

Nasswiller, July 27.—Grant memorial service was held here tonight in the hall of representatives. In spite of the excessive heat a large representation of citizens of both races and sexes filled the hall, wide galleries and lobby.

bby. Many were unable to gain entrance.
F. Cheatham, confederate general, preded, and was assisted by Major A. W. Wiles, the federal army during the war. Speeches the made by General Cheatham, Congressan Horace H. Harrison, republicat; and Horace H. Caldwell, democrat;

ann Horace H. Harrison, republican; longressman A. J. Caldwell, democrat; loseph H. Acklen, republican, A. S. Colyar and James D. Richardson, democrats. An appropriate musical service was also held. The following resolutions were adopted: habited That in the death of U. S. Grant the attion has lost one of her noblest citizens and lures pariots.

Lisolved, That the citizens of Tennessee, recogning his great worth, his eminent services to his cantry, his purity of purpose and unflinching afternance to duty in the most trying period of our national history, extend to his bereaved family their heartfelt sympathies and dondolences.

AID FOR THE MOSUMENT.

ARMONY, Ohio, July 27.—The following letter has been sent by ex. President Hayes: SHIGH, GROVE, FERMONY, Ohio, July 24.—General R. P. Buckland, Colonel William E. Haynes, the hon. E. P. Dickinson—Comrades: I am in receipt of the remarks made by me at the special the remarks made by me at the special the special than the succession of the death of hard Grat What was said was not written, but the succession of the death of hard Grat What was said was not written, but the succession of the Republic, as the country of my organization to which all was harded.